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Tentative Mideast Peace Pact Is Set

Carter Intervention Aids Breakthrough

By John Goshko

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22 (WP) — Israel and Egypt, aided by the intervention of President Carter, revealed today that they have agreed tentatively on the main points of a peace treaty ending the hostility that has fueled tensions in the Middle East for 30 years.

In announcing the breakthrough, George Sherman, spokesman for the U.S.-mediated talks here, cautioned that some issues still require resolution and that the agreement must be approved by both governments.

But, Mr. Sherman said, the delegations negotiating here since Oct. 12 have broken the impasse on the two biggest problems in the talks — linkage of the treaty to the future status of the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip and the pace of establishing diplomatic relations between the two countries.

Mr. Sherman also made clear that the breakthrough resulted from the intensive intervention launched by Mr. Carter Friday night after the talks appeared to have run into a deadlock.

At that time, Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan, who had been issuing gloomy warnings about unresolved difficulties, put the negotiations under a cloud of uncertainty by announcing that he and Defense Minister Ezer Weizman were returning to Jerusalem for consultations.

Separate Meetings

Faced with a flood of speculation that the talks were in danger of collapse, Mr. Carter responded by summoning the Israeli and Egyptian delegations to separate meetings at the White House on Friday night and yesterday morning.

The discussions there triggered a new, 4½-hour negotiating session yesterday. Mr. Sherman said today that it was in that meeting that the principal issues were resolved as far as the Egyptian and Israeli delegations are concerned.

The texts of the agreement have now been referred to the Israeli and Egyptian governments, and, if they give their approval, some sources

connected to the talks said the treaty could be ready for initialing shortly after Mr. Dayan and Mr. Weizman return to Washington about the middle of this week.

Egyptian sources indicated tonight that the draft treaty would be acceptable to President Anwar Sadat's government. On the other side, Mr. Dayan, before leaving Washington, said he would recommend that the Israeli Cabinet approve the tentative agreement.

But, on his arrival in Israel today, he sounded a slightly more

cautious note. There, he said that while "most of the problems" had been resolved, important problems remain, and he stressed that the treaty is "not yet ready for signature."

Although Mr. Sherman would give no details of precisely what the treaty says, he revealed that the agreement covered the preamble and the various articles comprising the actual treaty. These deal with the principles and nature of peace between the two countries.

The still unresolved issues, Mr.

Sherman said, involve points contained in three annexes which are to spell out the specifics on implementing the principles set down in the treaty. He said that some of the annex language has been agreed upon and is being referred to the two governments for approval, but more negotiation is required on other points.

Mr. Sherman would not identify the issues still under contention. However, they are known to include the questions of compensating Israel for the costs of withdrawing from the Sinai Peninsula and of future Israeli access to oil pumped from Sinai fields.

Neither issue is regarded as especially difficult to resolve. The reason they are still on the table is believed to be due primarily to the fact that they were not given priority attention in the 10 days of negotiations to date.

Oil Experts Arrive

Oil experts from Egypt and Israel arrived in Washington today, and they are expected to begin tackling the Sinai oil question intensively tomorrow. At issue is whether Israel, which has made a heavy investment in the Sinai fields and which derives about 15 percent of its crude oil needs from them, will have preferential supply and pricing access to the output of the Sinai fields after the reversion to Egyptian control.

On the financing question, Israel wants U.S. aid to help cover the costs of relocating the settlers it has moved into Sinai and of building two air bases to replace those it now has in Sinai. However, as sources involved in the talks pointed out today, that is really a matter that Israel has to negotiate with the United States rather than Egypt.

Until today's announcement, by far the biggest sticking point had stemmed from Egypt's insistence that the treaty should make some kind of reference to the future status of the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

These two areas, occupied by Israel since 1967, are outside the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Items Unspecified

Dayan Is Cautious On Some Details

By William Claiborne

JERUSALEM, Oct. 22 (WP) — Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan said today that details of the draft peace treaty with Egypt have been agreed upon by both sides, but that some important subjects remain unresolved and that the document is not yet ready for signature.

Mr. Dayan would not specify what items remain unresolved, but his remarks upon arriving at Ben-Gurion Airport appeared at slight variance with a more optimistic interpretation given by the U.S. State Department earlier today.

Mr. Dayan said that the Israeli Cabinet would be given the opportunity to reject the draft treaty, demand changes or reopen aspects resolved in principle in the negotiations at the Blair House in Washington.

His comments about still-disputed items were interpreted here as being intended for local political consumption, and government sources said it was likely that the foreign minister would recommend approval of the draft pact.

Tentative Accord Reported

(Leading Egyptian negotiators at the Washington talks said today that tentative agreement had been reached on a draft peace treaty but that the approval of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and the Israeli Cabinet was still needed. United Press International reported from Cairo.)

In an interview with the Cairo radio, the defense minister, Lt. Gen. Kamal Hassan Ali said: "A tentative agreement has been reached as a result of President Carter's personal intervention during the last two days, which pushed matters forward."

(Acting Foreign Minister Butros Ghali emphasized: "This draft is still a draft and the approval of President Sadat and the Israeli government is needed.")

(Moreover, the military supplement and other supplements have not (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



Cardinal Pericle Felici places on the shoulders of Pope John Paul II a pallium, a white woolen band with six crosses worn as a symbol of the pontiff's episcopal power, during investiture ceremony yesterday in St. Peter's Square in Vatican City.

Including 3,000 Poles

100,000 Attend Inauguration of Pope

By Henry Tanner

VATICAN CITY, Oct. 22 (NYT) — John Paul II, the first non-Italian pope in 455 years, was solemnly inaugurated in St. Peter's Square in an open-air mass that lasted 3½ hours and was attended by more than 100,000 persons, many of them from his native Poland.

The new pope, 58, and exuding physical vigor, went out of his way

to give the occasion an international flavor and a joyous mood. In his homily, speaking Italian, he urged individuals and governments to have no fear of Christ. "Do not be afraid to welcome Christ and to accept his authority," he said.

"Have no fear, open the doors — fling them open to Christ and to his saving authority. Open the confines of the states: of the economic and

political system, of the vast fields of culture, civilization and development. Have no fear, Christ knows 'what is behind man.' Only he knows."

Using 11 Languages

Having concluded his formal message, the pontiff switched first to his native language, Polish, to address special greetings to his countrymen. Then, in succession, he spoke French, English, German, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Ukrainian, Czech and Lithuanian.

Each time, reading from a text, the brief message was essentially the same — that the church and the Catholic faith are universal and that men should open their hearts to the Lord.

The pope had almost no accent in French, English and German but was less at ease in Spanish and Portuguese.

Again and again the Polish dimension emerged. Big red and white Polish flags fluttered over the crowd. Many of the estimated 3,000 Polish pilgrims and a thousand or so U.S. citizens of Polish origin waved small Polish flags.

When it was the turn of Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński, 77, the primate of Poland, to kneel before the new pontiff and to kiss his ring, the pope rose from his throne-like chair before the older man had a chance to kneel and the two men embraced emotionally.

Polish President Attends

Henryk Jablonski, the president of Poland, was one of six heads of state to attend the celebration. At the inauguration of John Paul I, a little more than a month ago, the Communist government of Poland had been represented by a junior cabinet minister.

Polish-born Zbigniew Brzezinski, President Carter's assistant for national security affairs, headed the U.S. delegation.

A group of Polish pilgrims held aloft a reproduction of the famous oil painting called the Black Madonna of Czestochowa, a shrine in (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



Anastas I. Mikoyan
...In 1961

Soviet Ex-President Mikoyan Dies at 82

MOSCOW, Oct. 22 (UPI) — Former Soviet President Anastas I. Mikoyan, 82, died yesterday after a long illness, the official Tass news agency reported today.

The brief dispatch gave no indication of the nature of Mr. Mikoyan's illness, saying only that it was "grave and long."

A Soviet source said earlier that the old-guard Bolshevik, who survived purges before, after and during the Stalin era, recently was admitted to Kuntsevo hospital on the western edge of the Soviet capital — an exclusive center for the treatment of high Communist Party officials and their families.

The source said he had no information on the nature of Mr. Mikoyan's illness.

A dour Armenian with a coal-black moustache, Mr. Mikoyan survived the Stalin terror and the fall of Khrushchev in good graces, and even after his retirement from the presidency in 1965 at the age of 70 he continued to appear occasionally in public with other Soviet leaders.

Mr. Mikoyan achieved his record 40 years in the first rank of the Kremlin hierarchy largely because he never tried himself to take over as top man.

The Tass announcement read: "The Communist Party Central Committee, the presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. announce with deepest sorrow the death of Anastas Mikoyan, veteran member of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, pensioner, on Saturday, after a grave and long illness. He was 82."

As his health declined in recent years, Mr. Mikoyan was seen more rarely in public. As rumors of his death circulated earlier in the day, Soviet officials denied all knowledge of him and said they did not know whether he was now dead or alive.

Mr. Mikoyan was one of the most familiar Russians to the outside world during the Stalin and Khrushchev years when he served as trade emissary, international conciliator and Kremlin troubleshooter.

Urbane and witty, Mr. Mikoyan seemed more acceptable in the West than the dogmatic Communists.

Throughout his career, Mr. Mikoyan seemed to possess an uncanny ability to back the right man at the right time. Early in the Bolshevik movement he backed Stalin against Leon Trotsky.

He then backed Khrushchev in a so-called "anti-party" power play in 1957. And he was at the side of the "collective" challengers when Khrushchev was forced to step down in 1964.

Born Nov. 25, 1895. The son of a

carpenter, Mr. Mikoyan, like Stalin, studied for the orthodox priesthood before joining the Bolshevik party at the age of 20.

When the revolution occurred two years later he was already a top Communist Party member in the Caspian seaport city of Baku.

When the Baku commune collapsed in 1918, Mr. Mikoyan was turned over to British forces and white guards, who sentenced him to be shot along with 25 other Baku commissars. He was the only one to escape execution, supposedly because his name was mistakenly left off the execution list.

Released from jail five months later, he traveled to Moscow and met the three leaders of the revolution: Lenin, Trotsky and Stalin.

Mr. Mikoyan was elected president of the Supreme Soviet, the national parliament, in July, 1964, making him the nominal head of state.

Three months later Khrushchev (Continued on Page 4, Col. 5)

Fischer Plans Chess Comeback

BELGRADE, Oct. 22 (AP) — Bobby Fischer, the 35-year-old U.S. chess grand master and former world champion, confirmed today that he is ready to return to chess after a self-imposed six-year retirement.

Earlier, a spokesman for the Yugoslav Chess Federation had announced that Mr. Fischer intended to play Svetozar Gligoric, the Yugoslav grand master, and that he had asked a fee of \$1 million.

"We hope that it is a great day for world chess and I am glad that television will broadcast our match," Mr. Fischer told a Radio Belgrade reporter as he toured the ultra-modern Sava conference center here, which has been proposed as a site for the match.

Milos Milovanovic, president of the Serbian Chess Federation, had presented a communique issued by Mr. Fischer and Mr. Gligoric, which envisaged that the match would be played in the first half of next year.

"The initiative for the match was Fischer's," Mr. Milovanovic said. "He came to us."

Mr. Milovanovic noted, however, that Mr. Fischer still refuses to play under the auspices of the International Chess Federation (FIDE) — a refusal that virtually rules out his return to the official international chess circuit.

Mr. Fischer, after a spectacular series of victories against the strongest world chess players, defeated Boris Spassky, a Soviet

grand master, for the crown in 1972.

But because of a dispute with FIDE over the rules of a match with Soviet contender Anatoly Karpov in 1975, Mr. Fischer severed relations with FIDE and Mr. Karpov won the title by default.

Unlimited Match

The communique said that Mr. Fischer proposed an unlimited match with Mr. Gligoric in which draws would not count. A possible format might award the match to the first player to win 10 games, with an additional three victories being necessary if the score were 9-9.

Roughly, that was the condition set by Mr. Fischer but refused by FIDE to defend his world title in 1975.

The communique said that both players were content to play in Yugoslavia, preferably in Belgrade, but that other countries were possible.

Yugoslav organizers made it clear that they expected sponsors from other countries to contribute funds toward the match.

Fischer-Karpov Match?

Meanwhile, Yugoslav newspapers reported from the Philippines, where Mr. Karpov successfully defended the world title in a match with Viktor Korchnoi, a Soviet defector, that chess officials there hoped to arrange a match between Mr. Fischer and

Mr. Karpov for the world title with a prize of \$5 million.

However, chess officials here said that it was unlikely that Mr. Fischer would consider the offer because he refuses to play under FIDE.

Moreover, organizers of a possible Fischer-Karpov match have noted a snag that must be solved: the title that would be at stake. Mr. Fischer reportedly wants to be known as "professional chess champion."

Mr. Gligoric is known to be a close friend of Mr. Fischer. He also is one of the candidates for president of FIDE. Elections will be held at the FIDE congress during the chess olympics in Buenos Aires later this month. Observers believe that Mr. Fischer's comeback to chess with Mr. Gligoric's assistance might boost the chances of the Yugoslav to be elected president.

Unexpected Arrival

Mr. Fischer arrived here unexpectedly on Tuesday and was whisked from the airport in secrecy. The Yugoslav news agency Tanjug said that he left today on a Lufthansa plane on the Belgrade-Munich-Dusseldorf route.

While reporting that Mr. Fischer did not say anything about his future travel plans, Tanjug said that he had been learned that he might stop at Munich.

Meanwhile, in Baguio, the Phil-



Bobby Fischer: Retirement may be over.

ippines, Mr. Karpov was formally awarded a check for \$58,968.75 Swiss francs (\$432,645.80) last night for beating Mr. Korchnoi in the first defense of his title.

Mr. Karpov, 27, of Leningrad,



Anatoly Karpov wears crown of roses.

was also presented with a gold pin and a crown of roses symbolic of his world supremacy in chess. He beat Mr. Korchnoi, 47, by six games to five in the 32-game marathon match that ended last week.

Mr. Korchnoi was not present at the ceremonies, but his chief second, Raymond Keene, a British grandmaster, accepted his share of the championship purse, which amounted to 395,381.25 Swiss francs (\$263,587.50).



Anatoly Karpov wears crown of roses.

Death Toll Is Disputed

LUSAKA, Zambia, Oct. 22 (WP) — Mr. Nkomo said today that Rhodesian aircraft were still operating inside Zambia today in an attempt to rescue some troops trapped during the fighting around (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Nkomo Disputes Toll, Says Aircraft Still in Zambia

Rhodesia Claims Up to 1,500 Guerrillas Die in Raids

By Michael T. Kaufman

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Oct. 22 (NYT) — Rhodesia forces have killed more than 500 and perhaps as many as 1,500 guerrillas during four days of raids on guerrilla encampments deep inside Zambia, according to a military communique issued here yesterday.

Three major bases, as well as what were described as nine satellite camps, were said to have been struck by the Rhodesian forces, which were transported by air. In contrast to the large guerrilla casualty toll, the military authorities here said that one Rhodesian soldier was killed and three others were wounded. One helicopter was reported lost in a crash.

The communique said that be-

cause of the extent of the operations accurate body counts were difficult, but there were nevertheless implications that the assaults constituted the deadliest cross-border incursions of the Rhodesian war, more severe even than the attack last November on a base at Chimio, Mozambique, where 1,200 guerrillas are thought to have been killed.

Raids against camps in Mozambique, where followers of the Robert Mugabe are trained, have been fairly frequent. However, attacks against camps in Zambia, where the forces of Joshua Nkomo are based, have been rare and limited.

The attacks in Zambia occurred two weeks after that country was forced to reopen its rail ties with

Rhodesia because of shortages of vital goods. The raids coincided with the conclusion of the visit to the United States by Prime Minister Ian Smith, during an airport news conference in South Africa on his way home, said last night that he was "very happy" with the raids and said there would be no decrease in Rhodesian pressure until there was a decrease in terrorist activity.

Two days ago the military command here reported that its forces had struck a major guerrilla camp on the outskirts of Lusaka. From the Zambian capital, Mr. Nkomo said that 226 persons were killed in that attack.

Yesterday's communique said that in addition to this assault "a

minimum of 500 terrorists were killed." The statement continued: "This includes numbers of trained, uniformed and armed female terrorists. Because of the widespread nature of these operations, an accurate casualty count was not possible but it is assessed that there were hundreds more killed. This is substantiated by Zambian estimates that terrorist casualties, not including the camp near Lusaka, are in excess of 1,500 dead."

Arms Reported Destroyed

There are said to be 8,000 guerrillas currently operating inside Rhodesia, while estimates of those masses in camps in Mozambique and Zambia are about 22,000. The approach of the rainy season has customarily been a time of increasing guerrilla infiltration. Elements within the military here have long advocated stepped-up search-and-destroy missions across the country's borders.

According to the communique, large quantities of arms, explosives and equipment were seized or destroyed. The boldness of the attacks was underscored by the report that the Rhodesians remained on the ground in Zambia for four days and that the planes carrying Rhodesian troops apparently were not challenged over Zambian air space.

"During the entire operation in Zambia," said the communique, "every effort was made to avoid clashing with Zambian forces but, on one occasion, a Zambian patrol led by terrorists engaged a small Rhodesian detachment. In the ensuing contact 37 of the attackers were killed." The statement did not specify how many of these casualties were Zambian soldiers and how many guerrillas.

At the same time the raids were going on in Zambia — raids which the statement reported were now at an end, with all men withdrawn — there were also Rhodesian strikes against camps in Mozambique. Of these the communique said only that they were successful, adding: "Casualties were inflicted but we are unable to give details."

Death Toll Is Disputed

LUSAKA, Zambia, Oct. 22 (WP) — Mr. Nkomo said today that Rhodesian aircraft were still operating inside Zambia today in an attempt to rescue some troops trapped during the fighting around (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

For Stabilizing Lebanon

Sarkis Invited by Giscard, Reportedly on Reforms

By Joseph Fitchett

PARIS, Oct. 24 (IHT) — Amid reports that France plans to sell \$300 million in arms to Lebanon, Lebanese President Elias Sarkis has been invited on an official visit to France by President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing. The visit probably will take place in November but the dates remain to be fixed.

After Paris, Mr. Sarkis probably will go to Washington to meet President Carter, sources in Beirut said.

Mr. Sarkis' talks here will concern Lebanon's political future, enabling France to put forward Western views about the reforms needed to stabilize Lebanon, diplomatic sources said.

France and the United States, which played active roles in obtaining the current cease-fire, have advocated support for the Lebanese head of state in all their efforts to promote a peace settlement in Lebanon.

The Paris visit will be the first major international venture for Mr. Sarkis, a cautious man, who has answered critics during his two years in office by arguing that the moment for bolder initiatives had not ripened.

A Lebanese diplomat described the Paris meeting as an attempt at "keeping a non-Arab friend, France, in the picture" on Lebanon. The meeting would mark the second step in a peace initiative

Christians Press for Pullouts

BEIRUT, Oct. 24 (UPI) — Christian rightist officials today pressed for further Syrian withdrawals from Beirut and its suburbs amid escalating violations of the 17-day cease-fire between Syrian forces and Christian militias.

"Only new security measures can prevent an explosion," said the rightist French-language daily *Le Reveil*, which reflects the views of officials of the Phalange, Lebanon's largest Christian rightist group.

It said these should include "the withdrawal of Syrian troops and their replacement by Sudanese and Lebanese Army units, notably in the southeast suburbs off Sin el Fil, Dikwaneh, Ain el-Rummaneh, Badaro, Talhawi and certain regions of the north Meiti (mountains east of Beirut)."

A Christian militiaman and a Lebanese girl, both reportedly killed by super fire, were brought today to the Hotel Dieu hospital in East Beirut, hospital officials said.



Chinese Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping, right-center, and his wife, Cho Lin, left-center, enjoy exchanging toasts with Japan's

Premier Takeo Fukuda and his wife as they chat before entering a banquet at which Mr. and Mrs. Fukuda were the hosts.

For First Time Since 1966

More Evidence of Change: Chinese Wives on Trips

By Fox Butterfield

HONG KONG, Oct. 24 (NYT) — In another indication of the gradual relaxation taking place in China's political life, four wives of senior Chinese leaders have accompanied their husbands to Japan this week for the visit of Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping.

It is the first time since 1966, at the start of the cultural revolution, that Chinese women have joined their spouses on a state visit overseas.

Leading the group of four Chinese women is Mr. Teng's wife, Cho Lin, 64, a short, bespectacled woman who was recently made

head of the important government office in charge of answering letters from Chinese citizens. Mrs. Teng, who can also be called Miss Cho, since Chinese women keep their own names, disappeared in the cultural revolution after her husband was purged as a capitalist-roader.

The last Chinese woman to go abroad on a diplomatic mission with her husband was Wang Kuang-mei, the wife of Liu Shao-chi, the former head of state who was disgraced in the cultural revolution. One of the charges against her was her extravagance in wearing a pearl necklace and high-heeled shoes during a trip to Indonesia.

Wives Seldom Seen

In recent years, following Miss Wang's demise, wives of Chinese officials have appeared only very infrequently in public, even at receptions or meetings where the spouses of visiting foreign leaders might be present. This effort to shield the wives of officials, and perhaps the officials themselves, from criticism has been carried to

such lengths that the Chinese press has never disclosed the name or position of the wife of Hua Kuo-feng, the chairman of the Chinese Communist Party.

It appears likely that the impetus for a change in this Chinese version of purdah came from Mr. Teng, an avowed pragmatist who is the driving force behind China's current modernization program.

Mr. Teng has been an advocate of number of reforms designed to improve people's lives — to reunite married couples separated by their jobs (a widespread problem in China), to better urban housing, and to raise rapidly the standard of living.

On his departure for Japan Sunday from Peking airport, Mr. Teng was seen off by a grandson and granddaughter who embraced him and shouted "Bye-bye" in Chinese. A Communist newspaper in Hong Kong, *Wen Wei Po*, carried a front-page picture today of Mr. Teng holding the small children, a highly unusual and emotional photograph for a Chinese newspaper.

Frank U.S.-Soviet Talk

On Neutron Bomb Move

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question about what happens next awaits the secretary's report to the president.

In separate statements at the conclusion of the talks, both sides said they had been "useful and constructive."

Mr. Gromyko conceded, "We are a little closer than we were in Washington" (at the last meeting), and Mr. Vance responded, "I would agree with him."

Tass said both sides "stated the resolve to bend every effort and bring this important matter to a conclusion so as to ensure the early signing of an agreement."

Heading into yesterday's round, the main issues to be resolved were:

- The kind of limitations to be imposed on the U.S. Cruise missile.
- Details of restricting the types and sizes of new U.S. and Soviet missiles for the duration of the treaty — until 1985.

The timing for retiring about 250 Soviet bombers and missiles to reach the tentative ceiling of 2,250 such weapons.

• Details of the way the Russians will agree to limit deployment and refueling of their Backfire bomber.

Modified Rhodesia Plan

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania, Oct. 24 (AP) — A modified version of the British-U.S. plan for a Rhodesia settlement has been circulated to both sides in the dispute, informed sources reported yesterday.

N.Y. Newspaper Talks Halted

NEW YORK, Oct. 24 (UPI) — Talks in the 76-day-old New York newspaper strike were adjourned today after a 22½-hour nonstop bargaining session failed to reach an agreement or even make substantial progress.

"We made a valiant effort, but the talks did not succeed," said labor lawyer Theodore Kheel, who has been supervising the talks between the striking pressmen, The New York Times and the Daily News.

Mr. Kheel said that no date had been set for the resumption of talks but that he was "pretty certain" both sides will meet before the end of the week.

Vance Back in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (AP) — Mr. Vance returned Washington today. He went immediately to the White House.

Iran-U.S. Talks On Arms-Deal Cuts Reported

TEHRAN, Oct. 24 (AP) — Iran and the United States were reported today to have opened secret talks on drastic cuts in Iranian arms purchases from the United States, including cancellation of a \$1.2 billion aerial spying system which has prompted complaints from the Soviet Union.

The reports also pointed to major cutbacks in arms and other purchases by Iran from Great Britain, West Germany and possibly France.

Caught between recent severe reductions in oil revenues and mounting political pressures, the Iranian government has been reported considering major changes in its financial programs.

Iranian and U.S. officials declined to reveal any details, but Tehran newspapers reported that the secret talks were taking place between Iran's deputy war minister and chief army procurement department head, Lt. Gen. Hassan Toufanian, and U.S. Deputy Defense Secretary Charles Duncan, who arrived in Tehran last night.

Since Iran ordered the U.S.-built advance warning airborne control system (AWACS), which was to operate along the Iran-Soviet border, the Soviet Union has issued a series of warnings and protests.

Fukuda to Visit China

TOKYO, Oct. 24 (UPI) — Mr. Fukuda will visit China next year in response to an invitation by Mr. Teng, a Japanese government official said today.

He said Mr. Fukuda hopes to visit Peking next fall if he is re-elected president of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party. The LDP presidency usually carries with it the premiership.

Pentagon Says Cruise-Missile Report False

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (AP) — The Pentagon denied today that the Russians have shot down a Cruise missile or a drone simulating such a missile.

"I am denying the assertion . . . that the Soviets have succeeded in a test in shooting down a Cruise missile" or a simulated weapon of that type, Pentagon spokesman Thomas Ross said.

He was commenting on an article in a trade magazine, *Aviation Week and Space Technology*, which said that the Russians had "detected, tracked and fired a missile that fused against the target drone flying below 200-foot altitude."

Eanes to Name Premier Today

LISBON, Oct. 24 (UPI) — President Antonio Ramalho Eanes will name Portugal's sixth post-revolution premier tomorrow in an attempt to end a three-month-long government impasse, the presidential palace announced tonight.

Senior politicians and the news media named Carlos Mota Pinto, 42, a law professor and political independent, and outgoing Premier Alfredo Nobre da Costa, 55, as the most likely candidates.

Earlier in the day, presidential aides said Gen. Eanes had finished his talks with the deadlocked political parties, after a last round Friday, and would tell them of his final decision "indirectly, perhaps, by telephone."

Carter Reveals Package Of Wage-Price Guidelines

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sign a statement that they are in compliance with both wage and price standards.

According to a "fact sheet" issued by the White House, increases above the guidelines would "trigger actions by the government."

These actions could include relaxing restrictions on imports or adjusting federally regulated rate or wage levels.

Mr. Carter said that the federal Council on Wage and Price Stability, which has a staff of about 30 persons, will get 100 additional employees and will monitor all collective bargaining contracts and the prices of the top 400 firms in the nation, those with annual sales of more than \$500 million.

"These standards are fair," the president said. "They are standards that everyone can follow. If we do follow them, they will slow prices down — so that wages will not have to chase prices to stay even."

Hard Choices

Mr. Carter said that cutting the federal deficit and forgoing future federal income tax cuts would require "national austerity" and "hard choices."

"I intend to make those hard choices," Mr. Carter said, adding that he would continue to veto spending measures if necessary to "keep our nation firmly on the path of fiscal restraint."

Mr. Carter said that his limits on federal hiring would mean a reduction of more than 20,000 in the number of permanent federal employees budgeted for this year. However, a rider attached to the recently enacted civil service revision bill requires Mr. Carter to cut the federal workforce by about 30,000 to 40,000 persons.

The president appealed to potential critics of his anti-inflation program to give it careful study before attacking it.

"These proposals, which give us a chance, also deserve a chance," he said. "If, tomorrow, or next week, or next month, you ridicule them, ignore them, pick them apart before they have a chance to work, you will have reduced their chance of succeeding."

Mr. Carter said that his program can work, given time, but will not produce any immediate, dramatic cut in the inflation rate.

"If there is one thing that I am asking of every American tonight, it is to give this plan a chance to work — a chance to work for us," the president said.

Main Points of Plan

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (AP) — Here are the main elements of President Carter's anti-inflation program:

- **Pay standard:** Annual increases in wages and private fringe benefits are not to exceed an average of 7 percent in new wage contracts. Workers earning less than \$4 an hour are exempted.
- **Price standard:** Individual firms are to limit their price increases over the next year to 0.5 percentage points below the increase during 1976-77.
- **Enforcement:** The program is described as voluntary but companies with government contracts would have to certify that they are following the standards. The government could open that field to foreign competition or tighten other regulations against offenders.
- **Compliance:** The Council on Wage and Price Stability will look at prices and wages in 400 major industries to monitor compliance.
- **Wage insurance:** The president asked Congress for a program of "real wage insurance." Workers who belong to groups that meet the pay standard would get a tax rebate if the rate of inflation exceeds 7 percent.
- **Spending:** Mr. Carter promises a tight rein on the growth in federal spending and a limit on federal hiring to filling one out of two vacancies.

Israeli Decision on Treaty Again Delayed by Cabinet

(Continued from Page 1)

Energy Minister Yitzhak Mordechai, who told an Israeli radio reporter today that "there are indications in the document of some sort of linkage. I think it could be changed."

The Israeli parliament's Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee was also briefed on the treaty draft today for three hours. The parliamentary committee proceedings are secret and disclosure of its discussions is a violation of Israeli law.

One of the committee members, former Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, said after the briefing by Mr. Dayan and Mr. Weizmann that "I'm concerned about two issues — the way the two agreements will be linked and how normalization of relations will be established."

Another member of the Knesset committee, Yehuda Ben Meir, of the National Religious Party — a member of the Begin coalition government — said of the "linkage" controversy: "What's involved here poses great danger to our future in Judea and Samaria." Judea and Samaria are the biblical names for the West Bank favored by Mr. Begin's government.

The linkage dispute, Mr. Ben Meir said, was the "key issue," adding that "what I heard today involves aspects which are definitely negative regarding Judea and Samaria."

The general mood here is hopeful that peace with the largest of Israel's Arab neighbors is at hand, but rather than a buoyant atmosphere the tone is one of waiting expectantly for what a year ago was unthinkable in the tortured Middle East political landscape.

A number of Israeli leaders — reportedly including Mr. Begin — have been peeved at the recent trip here of U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Harold Saunders. Mr. Saunders made a swing through the Arab states trying to sell the Camp David accord, which strongly bears President Carter's imprimatur. He had little success and his meetings with West Bank officials were regarded here as tepid at best. West Bank and Gaza leaders, at least publicly, are denouncing the Camp David accord, claiming that they offer nothing substantive to the Palestinian Arabs.

Besides the coolness of the Arab world, Mr. Saunders was beset by irked Israelis both in and out of Mr. Begin's government because they regarded the U.S. posture on such issues as the fate of Arab East Jerusalem as detrimental to Israel's interests.

Postal Workers Swell Ranks of French Strikers

PARIS, Oct. 24 (IHT) — Post office workers begin a three-day strike tomorrow, adding to the numerous services already interrupted or paralyzed in France by social unrest, which trade unions warned would get worse unless the government puts an end to its austerity policies.

A selective strike by sanitation workers left garbage uncollected on most Paris streets, postal services are expected to feel the effect of a strike beyond the three days set for the stoppage, and the state-owned television and radio companies offered minimal programs today because of a strike.

Many of France's ports were still paralyzed by a solidarity strike of dockers supporting a strike by sailors protesting hiring policies of French shipping companies.

Caramanlis in Dublin To Seek Aid on EEC

DUBLIN, Oct. 24 (UPI) — Greek Premier Constantine Caramanlis arrived in Ireland today for two days of talks with Prime Minister Jack Lynch.

The two leaders are scheduled to discuss Greece's plan to join the European Economic Community by 1980. Mr. Caramanlis is expected to seek Mr. Lynch's support for a favorable agricultural deal for Greece.

Explosion in Jerusalem

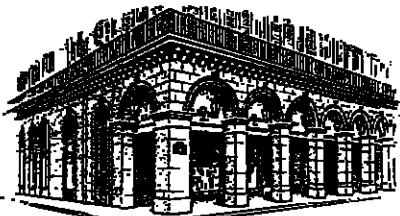
TEL AVIV, Oct. 24 (UPI) — A Molotov cocktail exploded without damage today in the Jewish quarter of Jerusalem's Old City, government radio reported.

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Securities Sale Examined

Jury Said to Probe Lance Deals While U.S. Aide

By Ronald J. Ostrow and Robert L. Jackson

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22 — A grand jury has extended its inquiry of the financial affairs of Mr. Lance to include the eight years that he served as President of the budget director, it has learned.

Until Friday, the inquiry was only to have covered Mr. Lance's tangled bank dealings in years before he came to Washington in January of last year. Sources close to the case said the grand jury has recently begun to examine what role, if any, Mr. Lance played in a hidden 1977 of securities that had been sold as loan collateral.

In addition, the Atlanta-based jury is said to be investigating whether Mr. Lance, while director of the Office of Management Budget, was instrumental in negotiating questionable loans and sales of credit from Georgia to his relatives.

The latest turn in the investigation is the potential embarrassment for Mr. Carter. A month after Mr. Lance resigned on Sept. 27, Mr. Carter went out of his way to underscore his faith in the city of his longtime friend, in front of newsmen with Mr. Lance at his side: "Bert, I am 100 percent behind you."

Contact Cut Off

After, since last April 24, Mr. Carter was briefed on the stages of the grand jury inquiry by Deputy Attorney General John Civiletti, Mr. Carter has no known contact with Mr. Lance.

Indications that the inquiry was being conducted by the Department of Justice, which the "very active" Lance investigation was continuing to up, an official, who declined to be identified by name, said that any on whether to seek an indictment was "some weeks off," indicating that it would not come under the Nov. 7 congressional deadline.

He stressed, however, that the grand jury had no relationship to the date, declaring: "We don't have anything to do with regard to this."

At least through last June, the grand jury was focusing on the possible misapplication of bank funds by Mr. Lance before he became director, according to an inside source.

Using a computer, the grand jury studied whether large over- by Mr. Lance and his rela-

tives had caused the Calhoun (Ga.) National Bank, which Mr. Lance formerly headed, to borrow thousands of dollars a week to maintain its required liquidity.

In a civil complaint last April, the Securities and Exchange Commission and the comptroller of the currency charged that Mr. Lance had acted fraudulently in approving hundreds of thousands of dollars of overdrafts from the Calhoun bank and the Atlanta-based National Bank of Georgia, which he had also headed.

Began in Early 1970s

U.S. investigators have determined that some of these overdrafts began in the early 1970s and continued well into 1977 after Mr. Lance had accepted Mr. Carter's appointment.

"We're tracing these things to the end," one source familiar with the inquiry said of the overdrafts and other questionable transactions.

It could not be determined Friday precisely when the investigation began to delve into 1977 developments.

One transaction reportedly being scrutinized by the grand jury is the sale by a Lance associate of securities that Mr. Lance had pledged as collateral for a loan that the Calhoun bank had made to a relative of Mr. Lance.

The SEC, in its court papers last April, said the securities were sold by Lance associate Thomas Mitchell in 1977 without the bank's knowledge.

Mr. Mitchell, who managed Mr. Lance's holdings in a so-called "blind trust" while Mr. Lance was with the government, declined comment Friday on what he told the grand jury about this and other matters.

Lance Replaced Collateral

Last December, Mr. Lance was informed of the "missing collateral" by the bank and provided Calhoun with a \$138,000 certificate of deposit to replace it, investigators reported.

Mr. Lance's lawyer, Robert Altman, said Friday that he had "no knowledge of any investigation of Mr. Lance's activities during 1977."

Sources familiar with the grand jury inquiry also said it was unlikely that any tax case would be considered against Mr. Lance for his previously reported use of a bank plane for private travel. They described such a personal benefit as too minor to use as the basis for a tax charge.

© Los Angeles Times

Kentucky Blizzard 9 Months Ago Blamed for Sudden Baby Boom

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 22 (AP) — Nine months after a record snowstorm paralyzed the city and forced many people to remain in their homes, Louisville General Hospital is experiencing a different emergency — a blizzard of births.

A hospital spokesman said Friday that emergency procedures were being taken to transfer women in labor to other hospitals in the area. Louisville General has been overflowing with babies for a week, he said. About a week ago, the hospital briefly ran out of bassinets and many babies had to be wrapped in blankets and put on a table in the nursery.

Whether there is a link between the snowstorm, which began the night of Jan. 16, and the baby blizzard is not clear. But there was plenty of speculation about it.

"I got curious and started asking some of the women," said Dr. Dorothy Mitchell, a senior resident in gynecology at Louisville General. "They said they couldn't get to the drugstore to get their birth control pills or to the clinic during a snowstorm."

However, Dr. Shirley Wilkerson, a pediatrics resident, said that there was an unusually high number of premature babies and the storm does not explain that.

Dean Grou, president of Methodist Evangelical Hospital, which also was nearing its baby capacity, said last week, "I'd say it's the snowstorm. I really believe that."

Other area hospitals also reported crowded conditions last week. Dr. Robin Wilcourt, a gynecology instructor at the University of Louisville, said that September and October are normally fruitful times in the baby business. But this year is more fruitful than most, he said.



Relatives and friends wave to freed political prisoners leaving from Havana airport Saturday.

47 Ex-Prisoners Released by Castro

Miami Crowd Cheers Freed Cubans

MIAMI, Oct. 22 (UPI) — President Fidel Castro of Cuba yesterday allowed the first 47 of the thousands of political prisoners he says he has released to fly to the United States. The refugees were welcomed in Miami by thousands of weeping, clapping and cheering Cuban exiles.

Mr. Castro said during a news conference in Havana before the flight departed, "I do this for humanitarian reasons and as a gesture of good will. I hope all the prisoners will be free by the end of the year. I have already liberated 12,000 to 14,000 political prisoners."

The former political prisoners and their families — numbering 81 — landed aboard a chartered Boeing 727 at Miami International Airport. After clearing customs and immigration, they were taken to the Dade County Auditorium in two buses. There were cheers as each former political prisoner stepped off the buses.

The loudest was for Antonio Cuesta Valle, 52. As Tony Cuesta, he helped exiled Cubans infiltrate Cuba to prepare for the aborted Bay of Pigs invasion backed by the CIA in April, 1961. He spent 12 years in Cuban prisons after being caught in an attempted commando raid in 1966, where he was blinded and lost an arm when he detonated a grenade to kill himself while facing capture.

"The most important thing for me to do now that I am free is to work for the release of the people we left behind," he said. "I will dedicate all my resources to getting their release."

Mr. Castro, asked how the 47 were selected for the first flight, said, "Those who had difficulty in getting jobs were given priority to leave first."

The prisoner release came under

Kenton Pleads Not Guilty

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 22 (AP) — Lance Kenton, son of band leader Stan Kenton, has pleaded not guilty to two conspiracy charges and one assault charge in connection with a rattlesnake attack on an attorney.

Mr. Kenton, 20, has spent the last 10 years of his life in Synanon Foundation drug center. His co-defendant, Joseph Musico, 28, was arraigned on the same charges and also pleaded not guilty.

The two are charged with placing a rattlesnake, whose rattles had been removed, in the mailbox of Paul Morantz on Oct. 10. Mr. Morantz, 33, spent six days in a hospital recovering from a bite by the snake.

U.S. Aides Deny Retreat

Wage-Price Plan Said Within Guide

By Art Pine

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22 (WP) — The Carter administration denied yesterday that plans for a broad price guideline formula for the new wage-price program the president will announce Tuesday amount to a retreat from the 5.75-percent price guideline officials had been touting earlier.

However, the administration's denial was immediately disputed by organized labor. A key labor official said Charles Schultz, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, and Labor Secretary Ray Marshall cited the 5.75-percent figure as the guideline as late as last Thursday.

Moreover, other sources, from representatives of business and labor groups to others who have been briefed by top administration officials in recent weeks, confirmed they came away from these sessions with the clear impression the 5.75-percent guideline was to stay.

The controversy came after The Washington Post reported yesterday that the administration had abandoned the 5.75-percent guideline it had planned for the new wage-price program and substituted a complex formula that officials said would allow prices to rise 6 to 6.5 percent.

Pegged to Costs

The report said officials now planned simply to ask businesses to hold price increases to half a percentage point below their company's 1976-77 average price boost, with a bigger cutback required if wages slow markedly and less sought from firms with soaring costs.

As described to the Post, companies that face sharp increases in

costs over the year will be allowed to raise prices enough to cover those higher costs, but they would be asked to hold their profit margins steady. By contrast, the 7-percent wage guideline planned earlier would remain intact.

Key administration officials confirmed yesterday the description of the general price guideline was accurate but insisted the shift away from the 5.75-percent guideline they had cited earlier was not an abandonment but merely a "re-interpretation" of the previous rule.

An official asserted the White House never had intended to propose a firm 5.75-percent price guideline but only the more general formula seeking a "deceleration" of price increases from the 1976-77 pace. That formula is the same Mr. Carter has used since last April.

At the same time, however, key officials conceded the administration made no effort to "correct" widespread reports over the past six weeks that the 5.75-percent figure would be the price guideline.

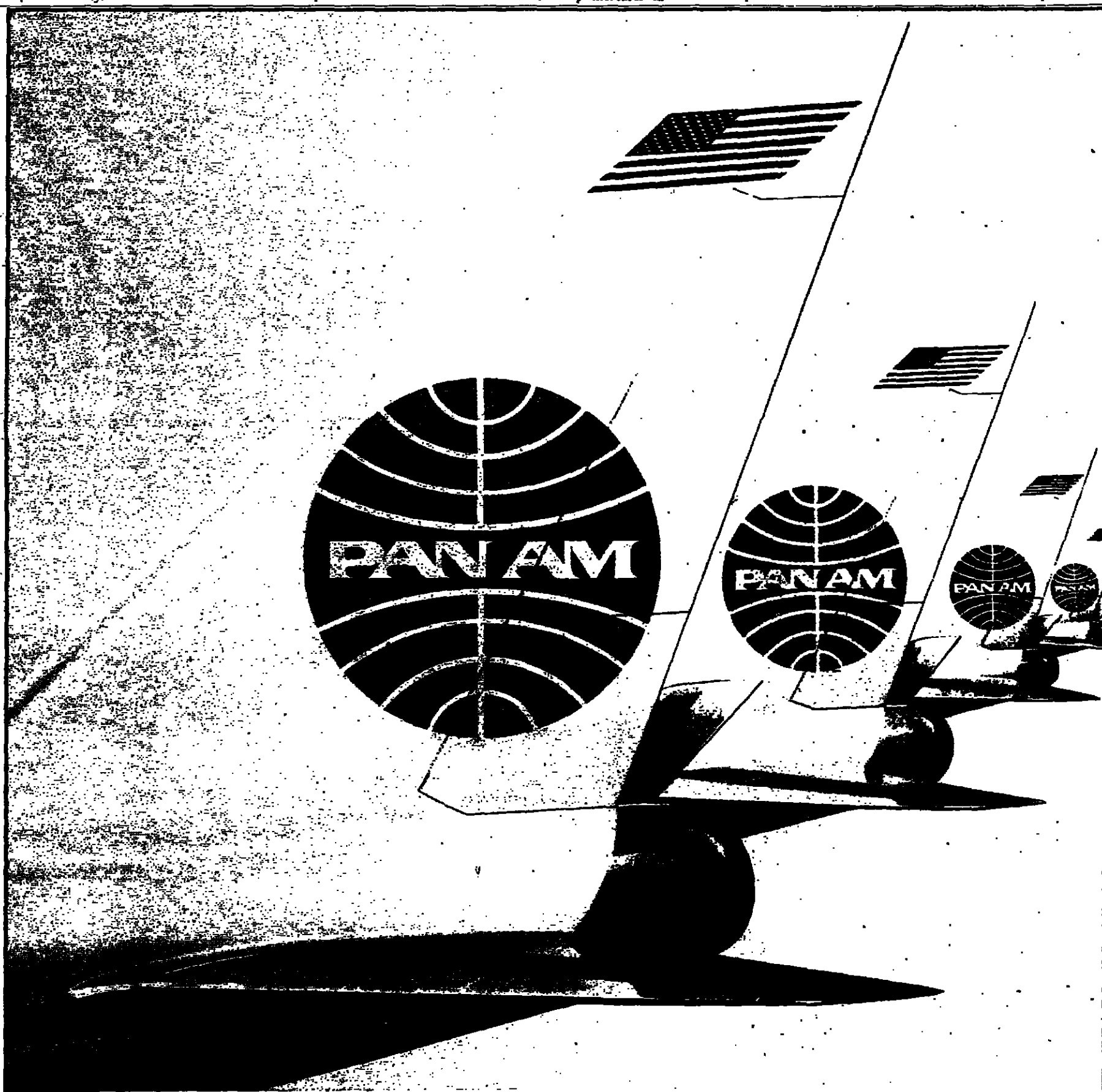
And key administration officials have confirmed the figure on several occasions.

Moreover, the officials said Mr. Carter does not plan to cite the 5.75 percent as his price guideline when he formally announces the wage-price program on Tuesday. They said he will refer instead to a 7-percent limit for wages and the general "deceleration" formula for prices.

Mali Condemns 2 After Coup Charges

BAMAKO, Mali, Oct. 22 (AP) — A court handed down death sentences yesterday for Mali's former defense minister and his chief of security after convicting them of plotting a military coup.

Former Defense Minister Lt. Col. Kassima Doukara and ex-Chief of Security Lt. Col. Ticomor Bagayoko were among 43 army officers on trial for alleged conspiracy. They were arrested in February. There was no word on when the executions were to take place.



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U.S. Seems to Be Falling Short of Its Spring Promises to NATO

By Drew Middleton

NEW YORK, Oct. 22 (NYT) — "The year of NATO," as it was confidently called by administration officials earlier this year, is drawing to a close with few signs that the United States' performance will match the bright promise of spring.

From the vantage point of Capitol Hill there were good reasons to go slow on some of the programs aimed at raising the defensive military power of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. However cogent these reasons appear in Washington, it is clear from the remarks of U.S. and allied officials and officers in Europe that they have been disappointed by the American response.

Washington and the European capitals realized from the start that a sudden spasm of energy by NATO after a decade of neglect could do no more than set the guidelines for a gradual improvement in the West's military position. These guidelines lay down that the defense of Western Europe against a possible Soviet attack rests to a large degree on the rapid transfer by air of three divisions, one armored, and an armored cavalry regiment from the United States to Europe.

Other smaller allied units will land on the continent from Britain and Canada. But in a crisis or a war, the U.S. forces now earmarked for Europe, including at least 40 tactical air squadrons, are regarded as present as the principal available reinforcement for NATO's Central Front, which runs from Denmark to Austria.

Brigade to Norway

These reinforcements would not be the limit of U.S. involvement. Other units from the Reserve and National Guard would be carried to Europe by sea later.

Moreover, very early in any attack a Marine Corps brigade would be sent to northern Norway to support the greatly outnumbered Norwegian forces there. The capabilities of the Army and Air Force to carry out their reinforcement mission are linked to the number of transport aircraft available. Robert Komer, the Defense Department's

Suarez Elected As President of Centrist Party

MADRID, Oct. 22 (AP) — Spain's Union of the Democratic Center (UCD) yesterday elected Premier Adolfo Suarez its president without negative votes. He was the sole candidate.

The first national convention of UCD endorsed Mr. Suarez's election as head of the party, which has the largest parliamentary representation, with 1,460 votes in favor, 117 blank and 12 void.

The convention favored establishment of diplomatic relations with Israel and Spain's entry into NATO.

Among the foreign attendants were former President Eduardo Frei of Chile; Amintore Fanfani, the president of the Italian Senate; Leo Tindemans, the former premier of Belgium; Emilio Colombo, president of the European Parliament; and Margaret Thatcher, leader of Britain's Conservative Party.

special adviser for NATO, said earlier this year that his first priority was "more airlift."

But Congress balked. The amount appropriated in the 1979 defense budget for what is termed "strategic airlift" was a good deal less than the Defense Department asked.

Defense Secretary Harold Brown asked for \$68.5 million to modify

eight wide-bodied commercial aircraft as the first step in a program that eventually could involve up to 110 civilian planes. The main modifications are installation of a cargo door, strengthening the floor to carry heavy military gear and equipment for a cargo-handling system.

These aircraft, part of the Civil Reserve Air Fleet, would be urgently needed in an emergency because,

as both Mr. Brown and Gen. George Brown, until recently chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, have warned, the present strategic airlift inventory of 70 C-5s and 234 C-141s would be inadequate for the rapid reinforcement of Europe.

Congress authorized enough to pay for the modification of four aircraft. The Air Force hopes that the 1980 budget will provide for the

building of military modifications into wide-bodied, longer-range civilian aircraft.

Getting the forces to Europe in an emergency is only part of the reinforcement program. Success also would depend on the availability of pre-positioned weapons and other equipment.

Congress, however, reduced the Defense Department's requests for

funding of storage facilities for the Army's weapons and other equipment, for ammunition storage sites, including the "quick reaction sites" near forward units, for Air Force maintenance shops, semi-hardened munitions storage facilities and aircraft protection shelters.

The importance of such facilities is reflected in the emphasis that Army and Air Force officers in Europe place on the security of weapons, ammunition and fuel in the event of war. They are convinced that only hardened or semi-hardened sites could survive an initial Soviet attack by fighter-bombers or missiles.

The congressional rationale for these reductions, as expressed by the Senate Armed Services Committee, was that the United States is shouldering a disproportionate share of costs for NATO construction.

European civilian and military sources admit that this is true. But they also contend that the European allies have contributed significantly to NATO's military infrastructure program and will contribute more in the future as the effect of the 3-percent increase in defense spending, agreed on this year at the NATO summit in Washington, is felt.

Effects on Europe

They also point out that the congressional cuts will have their greatest effect on the U.S. mission in Europe. Most European and U.S. military planners believe that the first Soviet air and missile attacks would be directed at command and control sites, ammunition and fuel depots and airfields. While the NATO air forces believe they can handle most Soviet air sorties and successfully attack some missile bases, they also realistically concede that some hostile planes or missiles would get through. Only the hardening of sites now will provide the measure of protection sufficient for a coherent ground and air defense, they argue.

Differences on specific weapons systems also exist between the military and some members of Congress. On controversial weapons systems is the short-range cruise missile, with either a nuclear conventional warhead, intended by the Navy for the attack of land targets.

The Navy's Tomahawk cruise missile being built by General Dynamics has a range of 360 miles. The Navy contends that, mounted in submarines or surface ships, the Tomahawk would be an effective weapon against enemy airfields in Europe with either a conventional or nuclear warhead.

Workers' Wives Clash in Britain

SOUTHAMPTON, England, Oct. 22 (AP) — Wives of striking Ford Motor Co. workers clashed in rival demonstrations yesterday outside the idle Ford plant here.

About 100 moderates who met to collect signatures calling for a secret ballot to end the four-week strike exchanged insults with about 200 wives supporting the strike. Some women supporting the strike brought along their children, and a mother held a placard which read: "Give up Ford's, Daddy won't."

The 57,000 workers at Ford's 23 British plants have rejected an 8-percent wage boost, which the U.S.-owned company offered in defiance of the British government's 5-percent, anti-inflation pay guidelines.

In Eritrea, Ogaden

Ethiopians Bugged Down on Two Fronts in Horn

By David Lamb

NAIROBI, Oct. 22 — After 16 months of fighting and thousands of casualties, Ethiopia has made few significant gains in either of its two wars in the Horn.

In fact, Ethiopia's military position is scarcely more favorable than it was in the middle of last year, before the Soviet Union and Cuba began their huge airlift of supplies and men to Ethiopia. The quick victory both hoped for now seems unobtainable.

Eritrean secessionists have stopped the Ethiopian offensive after some early setbacks and are again inflicting heavy casualties on the government. The rebels say they have killed 10,000 Ethiopians in the last five months. Western analysts believe that the figure is only slightly exaggerated.

Last week guerrillas blew up Ethiopia's biggest army in Asmara, the capital of Eritrea, and over several weeks they have withstood attack after attack on their stronghold at Karen despite Cuban

combat assistance, diplomatic sources said. Their siege at Asmara continues, although an Ethiopian convoy got through in August, for the first time in a year, and their grip on the population still appears secure.

In the Ogaden region, Ethiopian and Cuban troops have been forced back into the towns, and Somali guerrillas have regained control of the countryside and most roads. Ethiopia has no more influence over the Ogaden than it did before Somalia started — and lost — a conventional war in the region in July of last year.

The apparent military stalemate on both fronts and Ethiopia's unwillingness to negotiate with either side leave the Russians and Cubans with some tough choices to make, particularly in Eritrea, where the rebels are Marxist and are considered, in some parts of Africa, to be a legitimate liberation movement.

So far, Western diplomats here say, Cuba's role in the 17-year-old Eritrean war has been limited to

flying combat missions, manning artillery and doing engineer work, such as rebuilding bridges and roads. But, unless Cuba is willing to endure a long and bloody involvement in Eritrea, it may be forced into playing a more active part, as it did in the Ogaden.

Last month in Addis Ababa, Cuban leader Fidel Castro, who favors a negotiated settlement in Eritrea, reaffirmed his "absolute opposition to any kind of secession." Some observers saw this as a warning to the Eritrean guerrillas, many of whom were trained in Havana.

If Mr. Castro commits the 18,000 troops he has in Ethiopia to the Eritrean conflict, he will pit Marxist against Marxist and almost certainly suffer heavy casualties. If he plays only a limited role, he risks getting bogged down for years in a Vietnam-style conflict. If he refuses to participate at all, and Ethiopia is unable to end the war on its own, then he loses credibility as a revolutionary whose troops can stabilize an African government.

"I've said all along that Havana

Progress on Cyprus Forecast

U.S. Backs Greece's Return to NATO

By Nicholas Gage

ATHENS, Oct. 22 (NYT) — Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher ended two days of talks yesterday with Greek leaders during which he pledged U.S. support for Greece's return to NATO membership in the Atlantic Alliance and predicted progress toward a Cyprus settlement in the next four to five months.

Mr. Christopher's visit occurred at a time when relations between Athens and Washington were cooling in the aftermath of the lifting of the arms embargo against Turkey. The visit was seen as an attempt to reassure the Greeks that, while Washington wants to improve its relations with Turkey, it will not do it at Greece's expense.

A joint statement issued at the conclusion of the visit said that the United States opposed the use of force to settle disputes in the eastern Mediterranean and pledged to maintain the military balance in the region. Both assurances were welcomed by the Greeks, whose armed forces are much smaller than those of Turkey.

During the talks, the U.S. representatives pledged also to support a Cyprus solution through the UN and said both Greek and Turkish Cypriots had softened their positions recently so that negotiations between the two sides might be expected in the next six months. But the subject that dominated the talks was the re-entry of Greece as a full member of NATO. According to participants, the Greeks warned Mr. Christopher that if Turkey is allowed to hinder Greece's return to the military wing

of NATO they would be forced to withdraw completely from the alliance and close down all U.S. bases in Greece.

Mr. Christopher reportedly assured the Greeks that in the NATO talks now being held in Brussels, Washington would press for an understanding to be reached by the end of the year, making possible Greece's return to the alliance on terms acceptable to Athens.

Greece sharply reduced its participation in NATO's joint military command in 1974 in anger over the Turkish invasion of Cyprus and NATO's failure to do anything to block it. In June, Greece submitted a set of proposals for rejoining the alliance under a "special relationship."

Avid Germanic Invaders Besiege Strasbourg Again

By Joseph Fitchett

STRASBOURG, Oct. 22 (IHT) — The Bridge of Europe, spanning the Rhine River here between Germany and France, was jammed during the weekend as usual with cars and tourist buses ferrying German shoppers for buying binges.

With the Deutsche mark riding high against the franc, German customers find nearby Alsace a bargain paradise, where food and clothing can be obtained at savings up to 40 percent on some items.

In recent months, German "weekend economic invasions," as a local journalist described it, have

become a regular event in this cathedral city in eastern France. Similar local border booms have been reported in other French frontier towns adjoining Germany and Switzerland.

Supermarket parking lots and suburban shopping centers here were packed with German license plates. Busloads of German tourists thronged the city center to patronize the specialty stores for luxuries from wines to fur coats, furniture and fashions.

In a well-stocked butcher shop, long lines of German customers waited at each counter, then moved to a separate cash register, operated on weekends, for payment in Deutsche marks. Restaurants filled up with German customers washing down onion tarts and grain-fed poultry with cloudy Alsatian new wine. Swiss occupants of a heavily laden car leaving a supermarket said they had brought the children of their neighbors with them to forestall any questions from customs about their duty-free quota.

Statistics Unavailable

While statistics about Strasbourg's income from this cross-border business were not available from city officials, local shopkeepers said it has protected local prosperity amid depressed economic conditions in eastern France's industry.

The satisfaction of the merchants was not universally shared in Strasbourg. A Frenchman grumbled that local residents were crowded out of the best shops on Sundays to make room for Germans. Despite official denials, the weekly German influx has boosted local inflation, according to a Strasbourg housewife, who contended that shoes and meat were significantly cheaper in French towns 50 miles away.

As German spending, spurred by the mark's climb, has expanded here, French earnings inside Germany have declined. The number of local Frenchmen working in German factories has been nearly halved to about 23,000 due to recent shutdowns of German enterprises hit by the economic crisis.

German purchasing power appeared destined to become even more conspicuous if the mark gains strength prior to the planned starting date in January of a new European monetary system, a local expert predicted.

Cambodia Floods Hit 10% of Rice Crop

BANGKOK, Oct. 22 (UPI) — Floods have destroyed about 10 percent of Cambodia's vital rice crop. Radio Phnom Penh said today.

The official broadcast, monitored here, gave the first figures released by the Cambodian government so far and said peasants had replanted the destroyed crops.

Mikoyan Is Dead

(Continued from Page 1)

was ousted, and although Mr. Mikoyan did not work for his downfall, he voted with the majority.

It was Mr. Mikoyan, the mentor who escorted his old friend back to Moscow from the Black Sea resort where Khrushchev was vacationing when he heard the news of his ouster.

Although the new ruling troika of Leonid Brezhnev, Alexei Kosygin and Nikolai Podgorniy showed respect for the aging veteran, Mr. Mikoyan stepped down as president less than two years later, in December, 1965, citing ill health.

Little is known about his personal life, in keeping with the usual secrecy over the private affairs of Kremlin leaders. He had five sons, one of whom was reportedly killed during World War II.

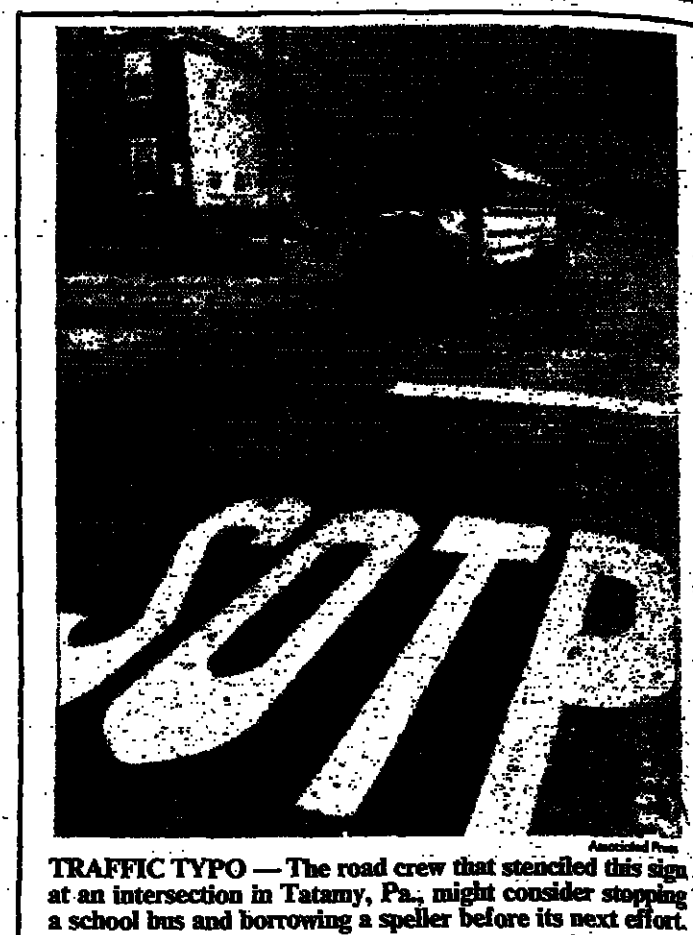
In 1971 Mr. Mikoyan told a Western writer that he had contemplated suicide during the purge years of the 1930s and that he was positive he "was about to be executed" shortly before Stalin's death.

Enver Hoxha, the hard-line Communist boss of Albania, has insisted that both Mr. Mikoyan and Khrushchev admitted to him they had plotted at one time to kill Stalin.

Mr. Mikoyan's death leaves only Vyacheslav Molotov, 88, and Lazar Kaganovich, 84, still alive of the old prominent Bolsheviks who served in Stalin's Politburo.

Dutch Aide in S. Korea

SEOUL, Oct. 22 (UPI) — Dutch Foreign Minister Christoff Van Der Klaauw arrived here today for a four-day visit to discuss mutual concerns with South Korean leaders. The minister, who was accompanied by eight aides, will meet with top Korean officials to discuss various issues, with emphasis on economic matters.



White House Asks Review Of Carter's Income Taxes

By Don Irwin

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22 — The White House has called on tax officials in Atlanta and Sumter County, Ga., to review alleged discrepancies in property valuations used to compute President Carter's federal and local taxes in 1975 and 1976.

A claim that the use of different figures to calculate the two sets of taxes saved Mr. Carter at least \$8,000 "raises legitimate questions to which we do not yet have answers," Rex Granum, deputy White House press secretary, said Friday as he announced the request for a review by Georgia officials.

"The president will, of course, abide by their findings," said Mr. Granum, who fended off most questions about details of the charge, which was made Thursday night by the ABC television network.

The allegation is based on federal income tax returns made public by the White House and on declarations filed with the Sumter County clerk. ABC said they show that a peanut sheller bought in 1975 for the Carter peanut warehouse in Plains, Ga., was valued at \$695,000 when it was written off for a federal investment tax credit but was valued for local taxes at \$375,000.

In 1976, the network said, a peanut loader written off for \$367,000 on the federal return was listed at \$50,000 for property tax purposes. The network's assumption that the discrepancy meant either a saving for Mr. Carter of \$8,000 in local taxes or of \$36,000 in federal income taxes was questioned in Sumter County, where property tax valuations are held down by state law and local practice.

Russell Thomas Jr., chairman of the Georgia board of county assessors, called the president's record of compliance with the local tax code "very good" and said he saw nothing surprising in the different figures used in the two sets of calculations.

Somalia Frees 2,831 Inmates

MOGADISHU, Somalia, Oct. (UPI) — Somali President Mohammed Siad Barre has issued general amnesty which will free 2,831 persons from prison, the national news agency reported today.

The report said that the act affected people "detained on different charges." It did not elaborate.

The agency said that Mr. Siad Barre acted in connection with the ninth anniversary of military rule in Somalia, which was celebrated with a parade yesterday. The announcement did not indicate whether the amnesty would apply to almost 100 officers and men who were found guilty of trying to overthrow Mr. Siad Barre in April, 1976, after Somalia's withdrawal from Ethiopia's Ogaden region defeat. Seventeen of the convicted were sentenced to death.

One good Scotch...



White Horse
Fine Old Scotch Whisky.



...deserves another



Logan De Luxe
Scotch Whisky.



Twice as Productive as Others in Russia

Estonian Collective: Model of Efficiency

By Kevin Klose

PAIDE, U.S.S.R., Oct. 22 (WP) — This is a low-lying land of bog, pond and moss, where the Baltic plain runs down to the cold northern sea. Teutonic knights, Danes, Swedes, Nazis and Russians have fought and died to control the soil, but few permanent marks of their conquests remain.

Instead, the most visible and enduring sign of endless human toil are large stone piles in the middle of fields, piles built through the years as peasants plucked rocks from their furrows to raise grain and hay to feed herd and family.

Soviet collectivization of individual farms began here in Estonia after World War II. It met stiff resistance from the Estonians but now is complete. A recent tour of one of the farms, near this provincial city 60 miles southeast of Tallinn, the capital, gave a glimpse of what the Russians extol as the better way of doing things.

The "Ninth of May" collective, named for the date of the Nazi capitulation in 1945, was founded 30 years ago and combines nine small collective farms totaling 24,700 acres, of which 12,000 are under cultivation. Millions of rubles have been invested in the farm, and the snug cowbarns and comfortable four and five-room cottages of some of the *kolkhozniks* are reason enough for the officials to want to show the farm off to foreign journalists.

According to Endel Leiberg, the collective farm director, "there were no tractors, no machinery of any kind, no electricity" when the collective was formed. Now there are 120 tractors, enough harvesters and 60 trucks available for the farm. "There are half as many people as 30 years ago, but we produce four times as much," he said.

1,200 on Farm

Twelve hundred persons live on the farm, including 700 collective members, 400 of whom are counted as workers. Ninety-nine percent of the families are Estonian. "There is one Russian family and their children speak Estonian," said Mr. Leiberg, who is Estonian. There are 100 private houses and three apartment buildings for the families. A family that amasses 4,000 rubles (\$5,500) can apply for a private house.

Lambert Voessalu, a truck driver and Communist Party member, with a 3,500-ruble downpayment, pays a monthly "mortgage" of 35 rubles for his live-room house. He and his wife, Elve, have a combined income of 400 rubles a month. Mr. Voessalu is one of 30 Communist Party members on the farm, and officials said that they are not given any preference in housing.

Mr. Leiberg's wife, Helga, runs the farm school, comprised of eight

grades and 161 children. Of 17 pupils who finished the eighth grade, 11 went on to secondary schools. Estonia requires 11 years of public schooling for most children, as opposed to 10 years elsewhere in the European part of the Soviet Union. Of those who go to secondary school, about 19 percent go on to a higher institution of learning. Mrs. Leiberg said she is happy with that average. Instruction is in Estonian, and Russian is taught as a second language.

Crop, milk and meat yields cited by the farm officials indicate that the "Ninth of May" collective is about twice as productive as collectives in European Russia. "Maybe we work harder," said Mr. Leiberg.

In Tallinn recently, a group of chiefs of traffic police from the Soviet Union and several East-bloc countries gathered in the 15th century city hall to hear a concert given in their honor by a 13-member group that specializes in medieval and Renaissance religious and court music.

The policemen listened intently and applauded the performance by the group of men, who wore tight, brocade tunics and lace-trimmed shirts. That Tallinn officials would schedule such a concert for such an audience says something about the drive for culture in the city.

The state-supported group, "Hortus Musicus," according to its leader, Andres Mustonen, found most of their music in the Lenin Library. The concert that night included 15th and 16th century Italian court music, as well as choral music from the Mass that included the Pater Noster and the Agnus Dei. Their instruments included harpsichord, sackbut, viola da gamba, and several recorders.

Hortus Musicus means "garden of music" in Latin. Mr. Mustonen said he chose the name because of its traditional meaning and richness. The group has toured the Soviet Union for the last four years and has made five records. He said interest in Renaissance and baroque music is growing among the nation's youth.

"We like the spirit of music of the Renaissance, which is especially good for people of our time, because there is a tension and clarity in it which does not coincide with 20th century music," Mr. Mustonen said.

That such a group should be based in Tallinn, with its medieval walls and European tradition as a Hanseatic League city, seemed particularly appropriate.

City officials have spent more than 50 million rubles and have set aside an equal sum to restore and rebuild the old town of Tallinn. It

consists of an area of 90 acres surrounded by the remains of two medieval walls and containing several hundred buildings that date from the Middle Ages. They hope to complete the restoration in time for the Olympic yachting races, which will be held here in 1980.

A huge seaside yacht center is being built near Pirita, and the usual Soviet exhibition of economic achievement is filled with well-designed Olympic souvenirs, from yachtsmen's nylon windbreakers to cocktail coasters. But few of the souvenirs can be found in local shops. It is said that they are being stockpiled for 1980.

Each summer here for the last few years, a handful of Estonians has quietly worked on the oral history of one of this republic's most sensitive periods — the years between 1920 and 1940 when Estonia was internationally recognized as an independent, sovereign country. Their work will never be officially published or recognized, however, since it varies with official Soviet histories of the time.

The Soviet version is that Estonia voluntarily joined the Soviet Union in a successful workers' uprising in 1917-19, but that reactionary nobility and bourgeoisie, stiffened by British naval units and volunteers from Western nations, installed a reactionary bourgeois government that kept power through 1940. The Soviet occupation and annexation of Estonia in 1940 is considered as the restoration of legitimate Soviet power.

Although imperial Russia ruled Estonia from the early 1700s to 1917, by the late 1930s only about 8 percent of the population was Russian. Since 1940, this has changed radically. The Russian population now makes up 32 percent of the country — 43 percent in Tallinn — and is climbing.

One reason is Estonia's higher living standards. Another is that the Russians seem more willing to take unpleasant jobs, such as oil-shale mining in large open-pit mines near Narva in eastern Estonia. The oil is distilled and burned at pit-head electric stations. It produces a substantial part of Estonia's electricity and allows the tiny republic to export electricity.

"Russians are expanding along the Narva-Tallinn railroad. It's like in America," an Estonian said. "It's the railroad versus the Indians."

Caramanlis in Paris

PARIS, Oct. 22 (AP) — Premier Constantine Caramanlis of Greece arrived here yesterday for a brief visit as part of a European trip.



OOPS — Harvey Milk, San Francisco's city supervisor, was demonstrating how residents could comply with the city's new ordinance requiring pet owners to clean up after their animals when he accidentally stepped in a patch of the real thing that had been deposited on grass by passing pooch.

Flight Attendants Join Blind in Fight for Canes

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22 — The Association of Flight Attendants and the National Federation of the Blind have joined forces to fight a federal regulation that makes blind airline passengers give up their white canes.

"Every day flight attendants must face the justified anger of blind passengers who don't want to give up their main source of mobility and self-reliance," said Patricia Robertson, president of the stewardesses' group.

At a news conference on Friday, the two groups challenged a Federal Aviation Administration regulation.

2 Filipino Soldiers

Kill 6, Are Slain

ZAMBOANGA, Philippines, Oct. 22 (UPI) — Two soldiers in separate military camps killed six persons and wounded six others before they were shot to death, military authorities reported today.

Both incidents occurred Tuesday on Jolo Island 600 miles south of Manila, authorities said.

They worry, too, that in an emergency on an airplane they would have to wait for help from flight attendants to get off.

"The Federal Aviation Administration must recognize that the blind have a right to safe air travel just as any other passenger has that right," said James Gashen, chief of the Washington office of the National Federation of the Blind.

The federation is suing the FAA on the issue in federal court here. Miss Robertson said her association planned to file a "friend of the court" brief supporting the federation's suit.

Worry About Emergencies

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Imprisonment Is Believed a 1st

U.S. Woman Is Jailed For Nonsupport

By Linda Gillan

HOUSTON, Oct. 22 — Maria de Jesus Almendarez was led off in tears to Harris County Jail, probably the first woman imprisoned for refusing to make child-support payments to a former husband.

[United Press International reported that Mrs. Almendarez was released yesterday after her common-law husband paid \$150 of the \$1,068 she owed. She said that she would try to continue making payments as long as she was allowed to visit her two sons. She had been in jail since Thursday.] "She said she'd never pay a penny in a million years," said Don Emerson, attorney for the county's child support enforcement union. "As far as I can tell, this is the first woman ever jailed for nonsupport of her children," he said.

Mrs. Almendarez, 39, was divorced in February of last year and was ordered to pay \$12 a week to help support her two sons, aged 15 and 16, who live with her crippled and indigent ex-husband. The Almendarezs have not lived together for 14 years. She lives in nearby Richmond, Texas, with her common-law husband, Leandro Ortiz, their five children and three of her brother's children, for whom she receives no support.

Although she and Mr. Ortiz own and operate a small grocery, they claimed in testimony that they have a combined income of only \$10,000 a year.

"She just dumped them [the children] back on him in 1975," Judge Stewart said. "and she hasn't visited them or given them birthday presents since then."

"I have to stand on my principles in this, even if I could get the money for the payment," said Mrs. Almendarez, who claims that her ex-husband is capable of working and could support their two sons. "It just kind of makes me sad because my children back home in Richmond need me," she said. "They don't understand why their mother has to stay in jail."

\$116 a Month

Mr. Almendarez's only income is \$116 a month that he receives from the welfare department. Judge Stewart said that the welfare department claims Mr. Almendarez, 53, is unable to hold even a desk job because of his lack of education. He once worked for a local newspaper as a copy boy, a spokesman said, but was "released because of a handicap and family problems."

James Manak of the National Association of District Attorneys in Chicago said that it was the only

5 Die in Negev Bus Fall

TEL AVIV, Oct. 22 (UPI) — A bus plunged yesterday from a cliff in the Negev Desert, killing five workers on a holiday tour and injuring 37.

Ex-Husband Paid Regularly

"I do think it's possible that she could pay this amount," said State District Judge Wells Stewart, who found Mrs. Almendarez in contempt of court on Thursday and remanded her to custody. "This is a mom and pop store, you know, and people will skim \$5 or \$10 there that isn't reported. After all, this is only \$6 per child per week, and back in 1965 I ordered her husband to pay \$15 per week support. He had a track record of never missing a payment."

U.S., China Plan A Student Trade

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22 (AP) — The National Science Foundation has announced an agreement between the United States and China for the exchange of about 700 Chinese and 60 U.S. scholars by next year.

The exchanges will involve students, scientists and scholars, with the Chinese expressing particular interest in science and technology. The U.S. delegation will focus on social sciences and the humanities. The Americans will receive U.S. financing.

The typical Swiss.



The typical Swiss is a Frenchman, a Rhaeto-Roman, a German, and an Italian. Or a combination. In western Switzerland it's the French TV broadcasts you get, in German Switzerland the German or Austrian programs, and in the Ticino the Italian.

The typical Swiss enjoys French, Italian, and Swiss food. He speaks German or French or Italian or Rhaeto-Romanic.

He likes to play bocci, boule, or to bowl. He likes to read Paris Match, Stern, or Oggi.

He takes his holidays on Lake Geneva (the Riviera of Switzerland), in Ascona (the Capri of Switzerland), or in the Jura (the Black Forest of Switzerland).

Has a Swiss nothing of his own? Is he a weathercock, a jack-of-all-cultures?

No, but the history of Switzerland has

taught the Swiss to look out across frontiers, and has taught various races to get along together.

What Switzerland has is not tradition but traditions.

The world does not end with the front doorstep. Perhaps that may do something to explain why Swissair today flies to 93 destinations the world over, and why it feels as much at home in the Far East as

in Africa, in South America as in Eastern Europe, in North America as in the Middle East.

And perhaps it does something to explain why passengers of all nations feel a bit at home with Swissair.

Willkommen an Bord. Soyez les bienvenus à bord. Benvenuto a bordo. Saját bairvnyuds in nos avijun. In a word, welcome aboard.



The Line Outside the CAB

The line that started to form Thursday morning outside the Civil Aeronautics Board is quite unlike the lines we are all familiar with at airports and ticket offices. This one is not intended for passengers. It is a line, filled by representatives of almost all the airlines, to determine the order in which they will file papers in the scramble for routes — and, of course, for passengers and profits — that will begin when President Carter signs the new deregulation legislation. He's expected to do so Wednesday.

The new law will open up for grabs hundreds of air routes all over the United States. In most instances, they will go to the first airline asking for them. In most instances, they involve routes on which there is little or no competition or no regular air service. Other provisions of the law will make it easier for airlines to drop routes they no longer want to lower or raise their fares, to merge with other airlines, and even to steal routes on which other airlines are now providing limited service.

Only the individual airlines know what documents those 20 or so representatives are waiting to file. But the fact that the line began to form at least seven days before the first document can be filed demonstrates the importance the airlines are placing on this

event. The people spending the weekend on Connecticut Avenue may be filing applications that will change the whole route structure of the airline industry almost overnight.

So far, all the commentary about what deregulation would mean in terms of routes and air services has been based on theory. The documents to be filed after Mr. Carter signs the new legislation will translate that theory into actions. The result will be interesting, if not decisive, for efforts to deregulate other industries. If the airlines leap at this opportunity to test themselves in a competitive marketplace, as the line suggests they will, and if passengers come out winners through lower fares and better service, as the theory says they should, then the impetus for Congress to lower the barriers in other highly regulated industries will be great.

Next on the list should be the Interstate Commerce Commission and the trucking industry. If competition is good for the airlines, it ought to be even better for the truckers, who now operate in an environment that fosters trips without cargo. It will be a much harder battle to deregulate the trucks. We look forward to the day when the line of people seeking the opportunities that competition brings is in front of the ICC.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

A Resignation in Turin

Terrorism inflicts many kinds of burden on a society. There is an illustration of that truth in the melancholy circumstances under which Arrigo Levi, the editor of La Stampa of Turin, is leaving his newspaper. Italy's better papers are currently being produced under conditions that amount to siege. The gunmen of the ultraleft have made a special target of people in the news business, and it takes extraordinary courage to keep printing the kind of reporting and commentary that offends the terrorists.

For some time Mr. Levi has worn a bullet-proof vest as a matter of course. He moves around his city under police guard. A year ago his deputy editor was shot to death by four young men. Turin has been a center of political violence in recent years, and perhaps La Stampa attracts more attention from the radicals than most papers because its owner is Fiat, the automobile company. The strain of living and working under those conditions wears people down. After five years of it, Mr. Levi has resigned and intends to live in London for the coming year.

The terrorists' gunplay is highly selective,

and its effects are rarely visible to the eye of a casual visitor to Italy. But two people have been killed this month alone — a magistrate and an expert on medical evidence. The victims in these murders are always connected one way or another with democratic political life, or the administration of justice, or industry.

The Red Brigades tried to destroy the Italian political system last spring when they kidnapped and killed Aldo Moro. But the same government remains in power. The courts continue to try to convict terrorists. The newspapers continue to publish denunciations of them. The effects of this long series of political assassinations has been far less than you might reasonably have expected. But they have produced an atmosphere of menace in which it requires a continuous display of fortitude for people in many kinds of jobs to meet the normal responsibilities of daily life. That exertion imposes an immeasurable cost on civilized life, and one conspicuous indication of it is the departure of Mr. Levi.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Environment and Third World

The ongoing worldwide process of exterminating numerous animal and vegetable species has been causing concern on moral grounds for some years. It is a process that also causes economic damage at a time when much of the world's population is living in poverty.

There are four main reasons for protecting the environment — ethical, aesthetic, scientific and economic — and most conservationists have hitherto based themselves on the moral ground, questioning whether mankind has any right to exterminate other species.

The developing countries, on the other hand, have to cope with pressing economic problems and their governments are therefore apt to give short-term gains priority over long-term conservation. Yet with all due understanding for this attitude, it is astonishing and frightening how little realization there is of how much the future of the world depends on the comparatively few plant and animal species that still remain.

— From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

Knocking on the Door

The Italian Senate's Commission for Constitutional Affairs will examine the proposed electoral laws for the European Parliament (why it took so long to get around to it is something we cannot understand). The principle of direct representation seems safe, at least for the time being. In each of the nine constituencies, into which the Italian republic has been divided, each party will present its own list, thereby giving the electors the right to choose the names that suit them best, as in national elections. But the number of seats at Italy's disposal in the European Parliament is only 81, and not about 1,000 as in the Italian Parliament. Hence, the minimum number of votes needed to secure a seat is not 30,000 or 40,000, but 500,000, or 600,000. This is a disaster for the smaller parties because none of them can collect so many votes in any of the constituencies.

That is why we allow ourselves to put for-

ward some modest proposals to the Italian Liberal Party, which has always been the most receptive to certain proposals. It has nothing to lose in these elections. It can win one seat at the most with a quota of 500,000 or 600,000 votes by putting together the remnants of all nine districts. It might as well give up its own name and become head of a list of independents and present it in all the constituencies with the lineup of names of international repute: from Gianni Agnelli to Alfredo Diana, from Guido Carli to Riccardo Ossola and Giuseppe Petrilli (if he doesn't join up with the Christian Democrats), names which in fact have not gained their reputation through their well-recognized skills in handling European matters.

This type of counter-list would have given the country a chance to make a clear statement of its irritation with a political class that is trying once again to impose its own choices on the electors. Such an initiative would in fact restore its real meaning to this election, a meaning which it surely possesses in other countries: The members of the European Parliament should be the representatives of the nation and not delegates of the parties.

— From the Giornale Nuovo (Lugano, Switzerland).

Rhodesia Plan

The latest Anglo-American peace program to be produced still calls for a conference as the first aim and still puts provisions for free and fair elections in Rhodesia above the achievement of a cease-fire. To make any sense, both the order and the priorities must surely be reversed.

International peacekeeping forces have been introduced at many of the world's flashpoints simply as military buffers to keep rival armies apart. Formidable though the operation would be, it is time it was also attempted along Rhodesian frontiers, as the necessary precondition for any negotiations.

— From the Sunday Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

October 23, 1903

NEW YORK — The New York World commented in an editorial: "The acquittal of the man charged with killing the journalist Gonzales is equivalent to a declaration that hereafter a free press is impossible in South Carolina, and that anyone who criticizes a public official may with impunity be slain in cold blood. The jury which set free the cowardly politician who shot Mr. Gonzales must be taken as an authoritative exponent of Carolina justice. The acquittal is a conviction of Carolina as a barbarous commonwealth, a disgrace to American civilization."

Fifty Years Ago

October 23, 1928

MANAGUA, Nicaragua — The U.S. Marines who have been hunting Nicaraguan rebels in the northern part of this country by airplane and on foot have announced considerable success in the current year's campaign. The chief rebel, Gen. Sandino, has not been sighted in six months. Marine headquarters declared: "The disposition of our troops and lines of containment are such that, even though small raids may occur, the outlaws can neither accomplish any results of major importance nor prevent the successful holding of the election in November."



'He Left All His Money to John. Mary Gets His Gold Fillings.'

Teddy Is 'Remembering' Fritz

By David S. Broder

BLOOMINGTON, Minn. — It was one of those Irish throwaway lines, a joke that may have been about the youths of my time called "kidding on the square." I remember when Fritz (Mondale) came to the Senate, Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D-Mass., told a Democratic fund-raiser here the other night. "Hubert said to me, 'He's a nice, bright young fellow. Give him a hand. So I helped him along, and suddenly there he is' — and Kennedy pointed skyward — "high up on the ladder of success, looking down at me."

It got the laugh Kennedy expected from the vice president's home-state friends, and he immediately took the edge off the line by adding that "President Carter showed his good judgment in selecting Fritz as his running mate."

But it was not altogether fitting. For in a way that both these able, ambitious young men recognize, they are not only admirers of each other, but potential rivals. Kennedy's friends are divided in their guesses about whether he might, under some circumstances, challenge Jimmy Carter in 1980. But few of them think he would give up without a fight and let Mondale take over the presidential nomination (and a possible eight-year lease on the White House) in 1984.

Kennedy is 46 now — four years Mondale's junior. But no one who knows him expects him to defer his presidential ambitions until he is 60 — which is what he would be at the end of two Mondale terms.

The immediate beneficiary of this distant and well-disciplined rivalry is the Democratic Party, whose candidates this year are getting good campaign service from both Mondale and Kennedy.

Both men are pros. Both are good drawing cards. And both are much in demand. Mondale has been on the road for weeks, but Kennedy is in gear now that Congress has finished — and is not at all loath to point up his availability. "I'm delighted to be in Minnesota," he told the banquet crowd the other night. "And not just because you've got 10 electoral votes."

"When they were looking for a speaker for this dinner [a fund-raiser for Sen. Wendell Anderson's re-election campaign], the Democratic National Committee said, 'You can have President Carter for \$1,000 a person. You can get old Fritz for \$500. But why don't you take Kennedy? He'll only cost you \$100.' So," he told the laughing guests, "I've already saved you a lot of money."

Mondale and Kennedy are the most effective advocates of traditional Democratic liberalism abroad in the land. Both of them are at their best in the union halls, the blue-collar cities and with the ethnic and minority voters who made up the old Roosevelt coalition.

And both of them — in this year of Proposition 13 — defend the legitimacy of the Democratic heritage. Mondale quotes John F. Kennedy more than he does Jimmy

Carter. Kennedy quotes Hubert H. Humphrey more than he does anyone else.

There are, of course, subtle differences in their speeches, dictated by their differing political responsibilities. Kennedy plugs the local candidate — and also his pet programs, particularly national health insurance. Mondale also advertises the virtues of the candidate he is visiting, but he never forgets his other client, President Carter.

Mondale says that Carter has faced and mastered the toughest problems any president has tackled in his first two years in office. Kennedy is careful not to criticize Carter publicly, but he measures his praise by the teaspoon.

"The one thing that Hubert Humphrey and John F. Kennedy and Franklin D. Roosevelt understood — and that we hope Jimmy Carter understands," Kennedy said here, "is that you cannot meet the needs of the nation without a strong economy." That was a subtle qualifier he slipped in, but it did not escape notice.

Kennedy and Mondale are the two strongest instruments in the Democratic band this year. The senator's trombone blasts shake the walls — even of a chilly hockey rink in the Minnesota from Range. The vice president's high-pitched clarinet runs can rouse even campers to cheer.

Some time hence, they may try to drown each other out. But for now, they are pumping life into a lethargic midterm campaign.

'Quiet Days' by the Potomac

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — These are supposed to be rather quiet days in Washington: sort of halfway between the end of the 95th Congress and the midterm elections in November. Even the weary president has gone to Camp David in the Maryland hills to rest and reflect in the Indian summer on his past and coming struggles.

But in the quiet days, the process of government goes on as he is. It is now that next year's budget has to be hammered out; when the rising inflation, and next year's round of wage negotiations in the major industries have to be analyzed. These are not quiet but urgent days behind the scenes in the departments and agencies of the executives in this city.

They are also critical days in the Supreme Court of the United States, now coming back to work after the summer recess, when nine men must decide what are the essential legal issues for decision in the coming nine months.

Decisive Days

In short, these may be the "quiet days" but also the decisive days in defining the legal, legislative, and political issues of 1979, which in turn are likely to be the major points of debate in the presidential election of 1980.

For example, these are not really very quiet days at the State Department. Secretary of State Vance was in Africa recently, trying to deal with the tangles of that troubled continent, and is now negotiating in Moscow on the last unresolved issues of a strategic nuclear arms treaty.

Meanwhile, his deputy, Warren Christopher, has been in Greece, trying to compose the differences over Cyprus with Turkey, and restore the unity of the NATO alliance in the Eastern Mediterranean.

At Blair House, across the street from the White House, the State

Department experts continue work on agreements between Israel and Egypt; the African experts have been meeting with Ian Smith and his colleagues to try to avoid a civil war in Rhodesia; the Latin American and nuclear experts at the State Department are trying to persuade Argentina not to proceed with the development of nuclear power that might lead to the production of atomic military weapons.

Peking Talks

Also, in these so-called "quiet weeks," Secretary of Energy Schlesinger is on his way to Peking to discuss the development of natural resources, among other things, in that vast country; officials from China are coming here to work out Chinese student programs in American universities; trade missions, cultural missions, scientific missions are crisscrossing the continents from Washington in numbers that are defying the resources and even the imagination of reporters in Washington.

At midterm, the President and his Cabinet members also have to reappraise their staffs. Carter has to find replacements for his trade negotiator Robert Strauss, and his arms negotiator, Paul Warnke, who are retiring for personal reasons. Carter also has to take a hard look at any others who, unlike Strauss or Warnke, have not shaped up but will not ship out.

The President has a reputation of not being very good at firing dubs and drones, but this is the time of the year when he has to decide, not only where he is going in the next two years, but who is going with him in the Cabinet, the agencies, and the White House staff.

There are also bureaucratic decisions that have to be made now that could be extremely important for the future. For example, the State Department has to decide

what sort of young people to bring into the Foreign Service of the United States, and this is precisely the time when they have to do it.

Nobody, of course, pays much attention to this recruiting process, but it is as important to the State Department as the college football draft is to the future of the National Professional Football League.

In the last year, 18,022 Americans applied for the Foreign Service. Of these, 11,531 took the written examinations; only 2,373 passed the written exams and 1,696 passed the oral exams.

Therefore, in these "quiet days" the State Department has to make a decision. How to choose about 200 new Foreign Service officers who will serve the nation for the rest of the century, out of those eligible, and still be faithful to the "affirmative action" program of getting a Foreign Service "representative of the population at large" and emphasizing the recruitment of women and minorities who have the necessary language skills to operate effectively all over the world.

This catalogue of problems does not even begin to cover the tangles and dilemmas that exist at midpoint of the administration, but at least it makes clear that this is not exactly a quiet or inactive time.

It is in the autumn doldrums, when the Congress is away and the press is complaining that there's "no news," that the major decisions for the coming year are made, when officials have to decide about inflation, prices, wages, arms control. And when the strategy of the next election is established.

"Quiet days" in Washington at the end of October these may be — wrecklessly beautiful along the Potomac in the Indian summer sun — but these are really the days of decision that are likely to make all the difference next year at home and abroad.

Dizzying Change In Post-Mao China

By David Milton and Nancy Dall-Milton

SAN FRANCISCO — The mood of post-Mao China is obvious in the bustle of department store crowds and in the crush of people in front of appliance counters and television or radio displays. Evidence can also be found in the letters to the editors of major Chinese newspapers complaining about the price of lentils and rice and lamenting the scarcity of consumer goods. But the interest in consumer products is only a narrow glimpse of a significant shift behind China's political scene.

In the two years since Mao's death, the de-Maoization of China has proceeded at a dizzying pace. And with it, China has moved toward a major realignment of the strategic balance in a world dominated by two superpowers. At a time when the United States and the Soviet Union have arrived at what Washington concedes is "essential parity" in nuclear strength, the Carter administration is pursuing closer ties with China. At the same time China, pursuing its own "containment" policy, has moved into close alliances with countries hostile to the Soviet Union.

'Parallel Interests'

In Peking last May, Chinese Premier Hua Guo-feng discussed "parallel interests" with President Carter's national security adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski, then traveled to Romania and Yugoslavia, the most independent nations in the Russians' Eastern European backyard.

At the same time, Peking indicated it has softened its line on China's long-standing goal to "liberate" Taiwan by allowing Chinese scientists for the first time to participate in an international conference in Tokyo also attended by representatives from Taiwan. Since the Taiwan question no longer holds top priority on Peking's agenda, the United States can comfortably strengthen its influence with both Chinese regimes.

Not long after that, on Aug. 12, the Chinese-Japanese peace and friendship treaty, joining the vast population of China with the technological and economic strength of Japan, was signed in Peking.

Finally, the post-Mao Chinese leadership has brought its power to bear on Vietnam in a contest for spheres of influence in Southeast Asia. For strategic considerations, Peking is willing to suffer the political embarrassment of its alliance with Cambodia. Old-fashioned nationalism appears to be replacing the revolutionary ideology of Mao Tse-tung in a drive to make China a leading industrial world power by the year 2000.

Education Shift

Still another step away from Maoist isolationism was the decision to send tens of thousands of China's brightest students abroad to master advanced Western science, technology and methodology. Never before has a Communist country appeared willing to expose its youth to prolonged foreign influence and thus to place so much of its fate in the hands of the advanced capitalist nations.

And Peking appears determined to encourage foreign investments and loans, imports of equipment, technical aid, joint companies and temporary concessions of natural resources.

China's remarkable shift away from Maoist concepts of self-reliance and development (ideas far predating the Cultural Revolution and the "Gang of Four") to a massive dependence on foreign science and industry, is linked to the key Chinese development strategy — education.

The Cultural Revolution began with struggles over the selection of university students and the class composition of the consequent intellectual elite. That central question has never been absent from the policy shifts of the last 15 years. China's recently announced intention of sending thousands of university students abroad as a part of the crash program to achieve advanced world standards by the year 2000 is, therefore, an essential component of the new development plan.

This announcement carried with it other significant implications. For one thing, the new education policy is unabashedly elitist — a fact made quite clear with the return of competitive entrance examinations. For another, these educational plans could well lead to the formation of a Western-trained elite.

And it appears China will have no difficulty financing its leap into modernity. According to the Wall Street Journal, a number of foreign banks have offered credit to China in recent months. Peking has privately agreed to accept loans from Japan's commercial Export-Import Bank.

Bank to help finance the recently signed \$20 billion Chinese-Japanese trade agreement, and Japan has also apparently gained the right to participate directly in the development of China's offshore oil deposits.

Oil Talks

In addition, four U.S. oil companies — Pennzoil Co., Exxon Corp., Phillips Petroleum and Union Oil of California — are now holding exploratory talks in Peking to be the basis for joint development of China's offshore oil resources. Chinese oil for the lamps of the West may soon be pouring into Western markets.

Western luxury goods, including Japanese color television sets selling at \$1,600, are being purchased as soon as they arrive in China's department stores. Foreign sources estimate that China will spend more than \$100 million on Western consumer goods in 1978.

The means for increasing Chinese worker productivity have been made clear for the last two years, including Soviet-style one-man management programs, greater work discipline, stricter cost-accounting and financing procedures, material incentives (such as bonuses) at the greater availability of consumer goods.

China's modernization plan, ambitious and the rapid implementation of its interlocking parts is breathtaking. There is good reason to expect that much of the Chinese population will find it exhilarating and compelling.

However, the debate over development strategy has dominated Chinese life for several decades as has several times approached civil war. The reality of life for China's 650 million peasants was central Mao's policies, but that sector of the population is not mentioned much in the scenario for the remainder of the century.

The Cultural Revolution addressed the central problems of class, hierarchy, equality and the gaps between city and countryside, industry and agriculture and mental and manual labor. Despite the failure of the Cultural Revolution, those problems, fought over by millions then, were the real contradictions Mao saw in Chinese society. Those same problems remain today. Surges on rapid industrialization and high productivity will increase inequalities.

The question of whether China should adopt the methods of the West, or modernize in its own traditional fashion has been the central debate in Chinese intellectual and political circles for a century. At the same time, the rest of the world will have its own share of a justing to do, for China's active emergence on the world scene is passed from the tentative possibility of the last few years to a firm accomplishment.

As China moved in this direction, the magazine, the Economist, asked the key question: Does the West "really want to help create modern industrialized China, maybe 1.5 billion people, quite a lot of them presumably modern, distrustful soldiers, sailors and in siemens, by the year 2000?" The Economist concludes that "a world can probably live" with the prospect of a modern China, presumably still allied with the Western capitalist friends, in order to counter the growing Soviet military and political power.

For their parts, the United States and Japan have decided to assist the creation of a new world power center in Peking. The Carter administration clearly stands behind Tokyo's historic choice to seek economic and political future in alliance with Peking rather than expanding ties with the Soviet Union.

Nervousness

However, a certain nervousness seems to exist in Washington as it world awaits the Soviet response to the emerging coalition of host states dedicated to encircling the Soviet Union.

This nervousness is increasing! persistent pronouncements from Peking that "a third world war is inevitable." A number of voices in Washington now urge caution. At the new Chinese nationalists say the ancient Middle Kingdom strategy of encouraging barbarians to fight barbarians! Can the present Peking regime achieve the degree of stability necessary to survive the fighting in current Chinese politics? Perhaps a more cautious approach to U.S. strategic planning is desirable.

David Milton and Nancy Dall-Milton are co-authors of "The Win Will Not Sustain: Years in Revolutionary China, 1964-1969." They wrote this article for the Los Angeles Times.

Paris Fashions

Ready-to-Wear Features Hour-Glass Look of 50s

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Oct. 22 (IHT) — The ready-to-wear collections are under way and Paris is a riot of color. Blue, green, purple, yellow, red, — all fresh out of a child's paintbox — are being mixed together in a mad scramble. It is clearly a goodbye to khaki and all those drab, murky colors and not a minute too soon for your decision.

The other good news is that the oil for the lamp of fashion is now a flame of color. The good news is that the oil for the lamp of fashion is now a flame of color. The good news is that the oil for the lamp of fashion is now a flame of color.

The short skirts are also so slim and sexy that they are slit on the side (for a glimpse of the leg) or slashed all the way round. The most outrageous program is a la Marilyn. The short skirts are also so slim and sexy that they are slit on the side (for a glimpse of the leg) or slashed all the way round.

Accessories are zany and fun. Hats and coiffures are a story in themselves. The craziest included right-colored horse manes (at least one for several models) and tiny straw beanies (at least one for several models).

In fact, Italian and French designers are saying the same thing: "The 50s are back." The French are shouting it first, while the French are shouting it first, while the French are shouting it first.

Kenzo, who must be credited with many things, including the current color explosion, is now in a state of quiet, sober but still creative mood. Kenzo, who must be credited with many things, including the current color explosion, is now in a state of quiet, sober but still creative mood.

The shows go on for another few days, with the big guns (Karl Lagerfeld's Chloe and Yves Saint Laurent) to come. The shows go on for another few days, with the big guns (Karl Lagerfeld's Chloe and Yves Saint Laurent) to come.



Kenzo's pristine white organza Cleopatra.

Hong Kong Impounds 319 Skins Of Endangered African Cheetah

HONG KONG, Oct. 22 (AP) — A shipment of African cheetah skins, believed to represent up to 10 percent of that continent's cheetah population, has been seized by the Agriculture and Fisheries Department, a spokesman reported yesterday.

The consignment of skins, which arrived by air from Switzerland, was found by customs officers at Hong Kong's international airport on Thursday, the spokesman said.

It was seized under an ordinance that prohibits the import, possession and export of rare and endangered animals.

The State Court of Berlin said last week that Menten, who was a tea dealer in Poland before the war, had been awarded the sum by state officials after filing a claim in 1964. But accusations that Menten was a participant in the Nazi occupation rather than a victim caused West German officials to try and recover the sum.

The consignment consists of 319 skins valued at about \$20,000. The spokesman said that the African cheetah population has been reduced to only a few thousand while the Asian cheetah is almost extinct.

A man is expected to be charged in connection with the seizure.

Accused Dutch Nazi Wins Compensation

BERLIN, Oct. 22 (AP) — A West Berlin court has ruled that a Dutch millionaire, Pieter Menten, 79, accused of killing Polish Jews during World War II, is entitled to the payment of 550,000 West German marks (\$271,887) for paintings, art works and other property confiscated during the German occupation of Poland.

The State Court of Berlin said last week that Menten, who was a tea dealer in Poland before the war, had been awarded the sum by state officials after filing a claim in 1964. But accusations that Menten was a participant in the Nazi occupation rather than a victim caused West German officials to try and recover the sum.

Japan Demonstrators Hold Anti-War Day

TOKYO, Oct. 22 (AP) — About 110,000 trade unionists, Socialists and Communists held rallies throughout Japan yesterday in what they called an international anti-war day, police said.

A National Police Agency spokesman said that 20,000 policemen were on alert but there was no immediate report of major trouble or arrests.

24 in Indian Parliament Urge Birth-Control Effort

By William Borders

NEW DELHI, Oct. 22 (NYT) — Two dozen members of Parliament have issued an urgent appeal for the revitalization of India's faltering birth control program.

Their appeal, on what they called a matter "of national importance above all party politics," was the latest of several recent high-level pleas for a greater commitment to

birth control, which many regard as India's most pressing need. But from the countryside, there was nothing to suggest any improvement in the birth-control program, which was severely slowed last year for political reasons. India's population, the second largest in the world, continues to increase at the rate of more than a million a month.

"Such galloping growth of population can jeopardize the very basis of all our endeavors of development," the members of Parliament said, addressing their statement to all national and local legislators, and asking them to help influence public opinion in favor of birth control.

The statement was issued last week during the observance of a special two-week period designed, as Prime Minister Morarji Desai said, to "help in carrying the message of family planning to the remotest villages."

During Indira Gandhi's last year as prime minister, she and her influential son, Sanjay, introduced more and more compulsion into India's family-planning program, and the rate of sterilization operations — traditionally the most popular form of birth control here — increased, setting new records.

But public resentment against that campaign was a major factor in Mrs. Gandhi's defeat at the polls in March of last year, and so the Desai government has treated the subject with more caution. As a result, sterilizations, which reached a million a month in 1976, are now being performed at a rate of less than a million a year, the lowest level in more than a decade.

With 640 million persons, India has one of the world's gravest population problems because, as the legislators said in their statement of concern, "the rate of growth has a direct bearing on the entire development process of our country."

"If the size of the family is not

restrained, we will hardly be able to find resources for their proper education, for giving them food, clothing and other basic necessities."

In the 30 years since it achieved independence, India has made enormous gains in development, with sharply increased levels of manufacturing and food production. But many of those gains have been almost nullified by the increase in population.

But it is a measure of the government's political skittishness about birth control that this annual period of speeches and statements, which used to be called "family planning fortnight," is now called "family welfare fortnight."

The Desai government also has changed the name of the Ministry of Health and family planning to Health and Family Welfare and, as another measure of its priorities, it has left the ministry functioning without a head since June, when Health Minister Raj Narain quit in a dispute over party politics.

During Indira Gandhi's last year as prime minister, she and her influential son, Sanjay, introduced more and more compulsion into India's family-planning program, and the rate of sterilization operations — traditionally the most popular form of birth control here — increased, setting new records.

But public resentment against that campaign was a major factor in Mrs. Gandhi's defeat at the polls in March of last year, and so the Desai government has treated the subject with more caution. As a result, sterilizations, which reached a million a month in 1976, are now being performed at a rate of less than a million a year, the lowest level in more than a decade.

With 640 million persons, India has one of the world's gravest population problems because, as the legislators said in their statement of concern, "the rate of growth has a direct bearing on the entire development process of our country."

"If the size of the family is not

11 Feared Dead As U.S. Vessel, Freighter Crash

REEDVILLE, Va., Oct. 22 (UPI) — Coast Guard officials held out little hope yesterday for 11 crew members missing from the cutter Cuyahoga, which collided with an Argentinean freighter on Chesapeake Bay and sank. Divers located the crumpled ship in 57 feet of water near the mouth of the Potomac River and said that there were no signs of life.

Lt. John Kercher, commander of the Port Huron, a Coast Guard cutter assisting in the search, said that there were no air pockets on the submerged vessel and the 11 missing men could not have survived the deadly night accident.

Petty Officer 1st Class Roger Wild, 32, of Newport News, Va., one of 18 men who survived the wreck, said that he was below decks when his captain sounded a collision alarm. He raced to the bridge just in time to see the collision with the Santa Cruz 11, a 521-foot, coal-laden freighter bound for Buenos Aires. He said that the 125-foot Cuyahoga was struck on the starboard side and heeled 50 degrees, touching off a wild scramble as men on deck tried to rescue their comrades below. But the ship sank three to four minutes after impact and the men below apparently went down with it.

The 18 survivors swam through dark, chilly waters and climbed aboard a utility vessel that had floated free. Four crew members were injured in the accident, but Coast Guard officials said none appeared seriously hurt. Lt. Kercher said that the collision site is close to shipping lanes but investigators have not determined the cause of the accident.

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Fighting Flares In Beirut; Peace Said Threatened

BEIRUT, Oct. 22 (UPI) — Tank and artillery fire resumed sporadically today, and rightist Christian forces hinted that the flare-up could undo last week's peace moves with Syrian troops that they have been fighting for eight months.

Sniper duels also flared between the Syrian troops and the Israeli-armed Christian forces on the southeastern edge of Beirut, residents said.

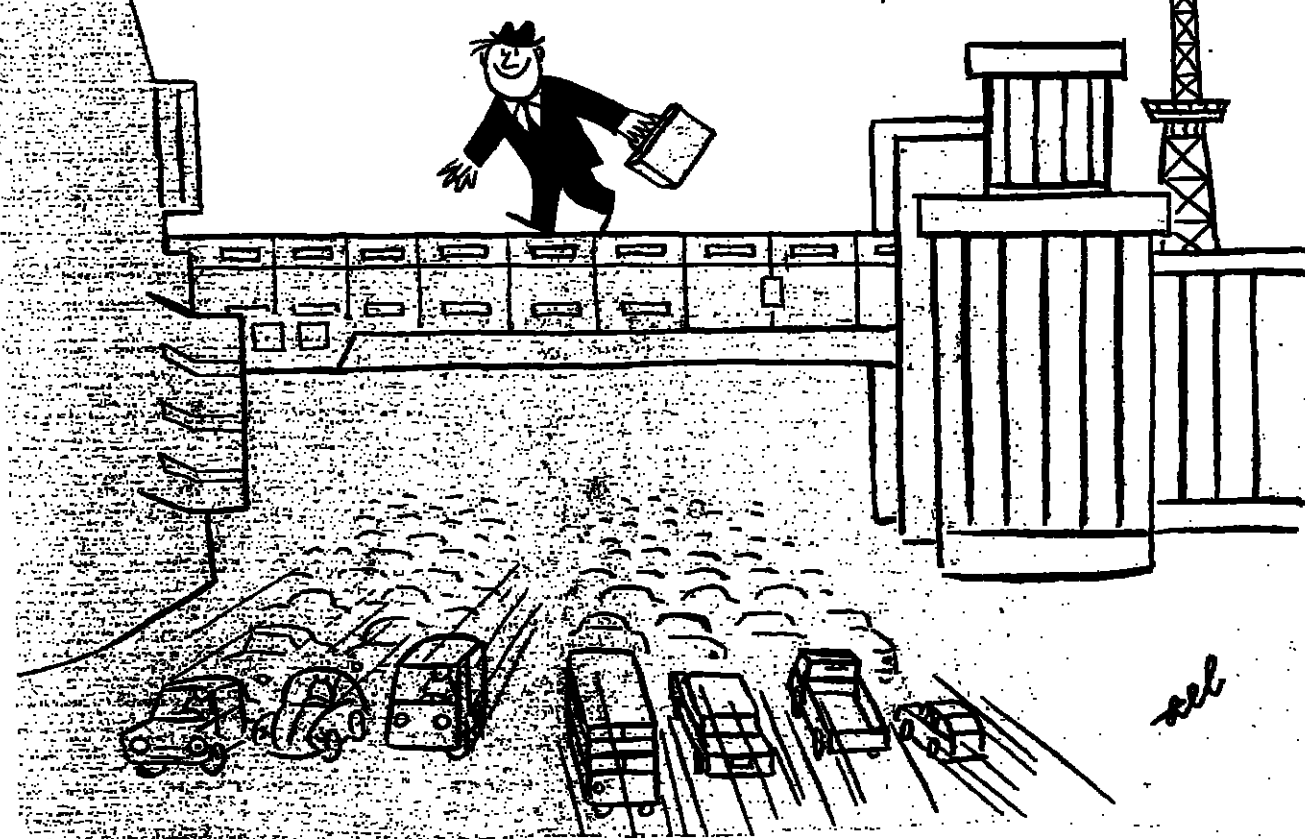
Christian Phalangist Party radio, in reporting shellfire from Syrian positions above the Christian southeastern suburbs today, asked, "What meaning does Beirut have as long as there is [Syrian] insistence on hitting Lebanon and blowing up the situation?" It was referring to the security plan for Lebanon worked out last week at a conference of Arab nations in Beirut, Lebanon.

Residents said the radio's report of intensified shelling was overstated but that there had been about a half-dozen heavy weapons explosions in the suburban area.

Arabs Call Meeting

CAIRO, Oct. 22 (UPI) — The Arab League today called an urgent meeting of its council for Thursday to consider renewal of the mandate of the Arab League forces in Lebanon, an official said. The call was made in response to a request by Lebanese President Elias Sarkis for extending the mandate of the peacekeeping force for six months, starting on Friday.

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J. Gumburger S.A. BBL 1/8

October 1978

REPUBLIC OF VENEZUELA

DM 350,000,000

long term loan at a fixed rate of interest
with Banco Central de Venezuela as
financial agent for the Republic

**WESTDEUTSCHE LANDESBANK
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BREMER LANDESBANK


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as a matter of record only.

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 1)

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Jul	9.32	9.47	9.28	9.45	+1.03	Jan	63.00	64.50	63.90	64.60	+1.70	Aug	48.40	49.25	48.40	+1.30	Calum Gas	KnightRid	ScotchFor
Sep	9.44	9.45	9.44	9.45	+1.03	Mar	63.00	65.20	65.00	65.60	+1.60	Aug	48.40	49.25	48.40	+1.30	ConocoCo	Lafayette	ScotchFor
Oct	9.59	9.75	9.54	9.75	+1.03	May	63.00	64.40	63.90	64.70	+1.10	Nov	48.40	49.25	48.40	+1.30	Dethley	LehighVIA	ScotchFor
Nov	10.14	10.15	10.14	10.42	+0.25	May	64.00	67.40	66.80	67.50	+1.50	Dec	45.35	45.55	45.10	+0.25	DexterCo	LukensSt	ScotchFor
Est. sales: 2,200; sales Mon. 5,211.												Est. sales: 6,401; sales Mon. 7,817.						Texaco Inc	
Total open interest Mon. 30,745, up 472 from Fri.												Total open interest Mon. 17,508, up 741 from Fri.						Unifac	
COCOA												PORK BELLIES						Unifac	
20,000 lbs.; cents per lb.												34,000 lbs.; cents per lb.						Unifac	
Jul	174.17	174.10	175.90	176.60	-1.50	Jan	34.10	34.90	34.90	34.90	-2.20	Nov	65.00	66.60	65.10	65.25	-55	Unifac	
Aug	173.20	173.70	174.80	176.00	-0.80	Feb	34.10	34.90	34.90	34.90	-2.20	Dec	65.00	66.60	65.10	65.25	-55	Unifac	
Sep	174.17	174.10	174.80	176.00	-0.80	Mar	34.10	34.90	34.90	34.90	-2.20	Jan	65.00	66.60	65.10	65.25	-55	Unifac	
Oct	173.20	173.70	174.80	176.00	-0.80	Apr	34.10	34.90	34.90	34.90	-2.20	Feb	65.00	66.60	65.10	65.25	-55	Unifac	
Nov	173.20	173.70	174.80	176.00	-0.80	May	34.10	34.90	34.90	34.90	-2.20	Mar	65.00	66.60	65.10	65.25	-55	Unifac	
Dec	173.20	173.70	174.80	176.00	-0.80	Jun	34.10	34.90	34.90	34.90	-2.20	Apr	65.00	66.60	65.10	65.25	-55	Unifac	
Est. sales: 392; sales Mon. 1,062.												Est. sales: 5,812; sales Mon. 6,247.						Unifac	
Total open interest Mon. 7,529, up 11 from Fri.												Total open interest Mon. 6,157, up 633 from Fri.						Unifac	
Est. sales: 1,555; sales Mon. 1,483.												Est. sales: 1,979; sales Mon. 1,87.						Unifac	
Total open interest Mon. 8,042, up 72 from Fri.												Total open interest Mon. 1,014, up 18 from Fri.						Unifac	
Est. sales: 1,555; sales Mon. 1,483.												Total open interest Mon. 7,824, up 13 from Fri.						Unifac	
Est. sales: 1,555; sales Mon. 1,483.												Total open interest Mon. 5,404, up 41 from Fri.						Unifac	
Est. sales: 1,555; sales Mon. 1,483.												Total open interest Mon. 14,744, up 20,282 from Fri.							

Euromarket

(Continued from Page 9)

The convertible for Central Telephone was also being shunned with Wall Street prices plunging and the Dow Jones industrial average down around 60 points for the week.

Weakness in DM Sector

The fear of rising interest rates was also at the root of the weakness in the DM sector following the Bundesbank's decision to increase the minimum reserve requirements of the nation's banks. Prices were off by as much as a point but the recent issues for Third World borrowers fared much worse.

Argentina's 150 million DM, 10-year bonds, priced at 99 with a coupon of 6 1/2 percent, ended at 97. Venezuela's 150 million DM of 6 1/2 percent, 12-year bonds, priced at par, were quoted at 97.

However, the disruption in the secondary market is expected to be short-lived. With the Swiss National Bank promising to maintain a parity of at least 80 francs to 100 DM, Swiss investors can comfortably buy higher-yielding DM securities without fear of exchange-rate exposure. The only uncertainty for Swiss investors now, a Swiss banker observed, is whether Fritz Leutwiler, head of the Swiss central bank, will keep his job.

Currently on offer are a 12-year, 75-million DM issue for Copenhagen carrying a coupon of 6 percent and an indicated price of 99 1/4. 150 million DM for Austria carrying a coupon of 5 1/2 percent for 12 years and 150 million DM for the Coal and Steel Community carrying a coupon of 5 1/2 percent for 10 years, all with pricing expected at around 99.

The only issue said to be engendering any excitement is the 150 million DM for BankAmerica. The 12-year offering, expected with a coupon of 5 1/2 percent, is benefiting from its own high quality and the scarcity value of U.S. issuers tapping the DM market. Also well received, due to speculation on the yen and rising Tokyo stock prices,

is the 80 million DM, seven-year issue for Olympus Optical carrying a coupon of 3 1/2 percent.

The Council of Europe is expected to launch an issue of 120 million DM this week.

Also expected to be launched this week is a seven-year issue for Unilever Ltd. of 100 million French francs. A coupon of 10 percent is expected. The recent 10-year issue for the European Investment Bank carrying a coupon of 9 1/2 percent is trading at 97 1/4.

Rising interest rates in Japan, where coupons on long-term bonds is now more than 7 percent, is causing potential borrowers to withdraw from the market. Venezuela, which had planned to sell 40 billion yen of 10-year bonds, has withdrawn, as had New Zealand before it. Mexico, Finland and Brazil have

indefinitely postponed plans for issues. Still scheduled to tap the market are Norway, Australia, the Philippines and Electricite de France.

Eurobond Yields*	
Week Ended Oct. 18 (U.S. Dollars)	
International institutions	8.95 %
Industrial, long term	9.00 %
Industrial, medium term	9.27 %
Canadian dollars, medium term	10.09 %
French franc, long term	10.37 %
Unit of acc. long term	8.03 %

* Calculated by Luxembourg Stock Exchange

Market Turnover	
Week Ended October 20 (Millions of U.S. Dollars)	
Total	846.90
Dollar-denominated	531.30
Cedel	315.70

Syndicated Bank Loans

(Continued from Page 9)

up to \$500 million. Banks not wanting to see their commitments to Ecuador reduced, are said to be fighting to get into this 10-year loan, which carries a spread of 1/2 percent over Libor for 3 1/2 years and 1 percent for the remainder.

The African Development Bank is seeking \$150 million for 10 years, offering 1/2 percent over Libor for the first five and 3/4 percent for the rest. The terms represent a considerable improvement over its previous loan early this year where the spread started at 1 1/4 and rose to 1 3/4.

From Brazil, Banco Nacional de Habitaçao is seeking \$150 million evenly divided into a 10-year loan at 1 1/4 over Libor and a 12-year portion reportedly will be for the Metro, consisting of a \$90-million, 10-year portion at 1 1/4 over Libor, a \$90-million 12-year portion at 1 1/4 and a \$20-million section for 15 years, which will not be syndicated, at 1 1/4 percent.

While the 12-year, \$300-million loan for Argentina's YPF is said to

be meeting some resistance, with the spread evenly divided at 1/2 over Libor for six years and 3/4 thereafter, Saltogrande, a hydroelectric project, will reportedly be coming to market "at slightly better terms" under the leadership of Japanese banks.

In addition to the 20-billion-yen loan arranged for Mexico (HFT Oct. 19), Japanese banks have put together a \$450 million that country. A \$300-million, 10-year portion carries a spread of 1/2 for five years and 1 point over Libor for the remainder and a \$100-million, three-year loan is set at 1/2 over Libor.

The jumbo loan for Nigeria finally appears to be nearing completion. Overseas banks, which had been holding back commitments \$350 million intended to finance exports for a steel project, yielded to pressures and agreed to join, raising the total amount of the loan to \$1.145 billion. A Nigerian trade dispute with a French company is holding up the ability of French banks to sign the loan, but this is expected to be settled this week.



Pace slows as Big Board trading draws to an end Friday afternoon.

Market Hits Steepest One-Week Slide

(Continued from Page 9)

even greater decline. It sank by 25.96 points to close at 223.85, registering a loss of more than 10 percent. Airline stocks, which make up part of the transportation average, lost a great deal of glitter.

Furthermore, this underscored the market's basic anxiety whereby the biggest declines generally appeared in stocks that had enjoyed the best price runups earlier this year.

For the American Stock Exchange, it ranked by far as the worst week since that exchange instituted a market-value index in September 1973. The index plummeted 18.40 points to 152.39. Comparable losses showed in over-the-counter stocks that also had displayed large gains in the last several years.

Bad news appeared in various guises, from signs that the Federal Reserve was tightening credit conditions again — typically a prelude

to even higher interest rates — to another weekly bulge in money supply growth and the attendant inflation jitters this sets into motion.

The Fed on Friday appeared to have raised its target for federal funds, the money-market rate that is the cutting edge for all interest charges, to 9 percent. This represents the highest level since late 1974, the year of an awesome "credit crunch."

Gold Climbs To Record

(Continued from Page 9)

in most months Thursday to new life-of-contract highs.

Analysts said the demand for lumber continues strong, demonstrating that homeowners apparently are willing to cope with the possibility of double-digit interest rates because the resale value of homes is rising at an even faster rate.

Also on the Chicago Mercantile Exchange, livestock futures tumbled across the board this week after a government survey showed a 16-percent increase over last year in the number of cattle on feedlots in 23 states. Traders said the report indicated larger short-term supplies of cattle for prime cuts such as steaks and roasts.

On the Chicago Board of Trade, soybeans led grains on a downturn. Analysts said good harvesting weather created expectations among traders and speculators that heavy harvest-time selling would materialize soon, although farmers so far this autumn have shown more inclination to store their corn and soybeans, apparently awaiting higher prices, than to sell it.

But the worst news of all consisted of a legacy from the previous week. After the close of trading last Friday, Oct. 13, the Fed raised its discount rate, or the rate at which it lends money to member banks, to a record 8 1/2 percent.

One key reason for that move was to bolster the dollar in foreign-currency trading. But it simply did not work out that way. The dollar was weak on Monday, and by Friday it had fallen to record lows against the West German mark, the Belgian franc and the Dutch guilder. This response by the dollar instilled in repeated waves of selling in the stock market.

Another depressant was a second look at the implications of the tax-cut bill approved by Congress. At first, this had been hailed as a long-term boon to the securities market, thanks to lower capital-gains rates. However, the prospect of investors holding back their realizing of profits until the new regulations shortly could take effect, further weakened the underpinnings of the market.

Even in 1979, the year of the biggest market crash ever, the Dow showed a smaller decline for the full trading week than last week. The Dow industrials peaked that year at around 380. Furthermore, in 1929 the huge losses occurred in mid-week, followed by a partial recovery in the Saturday trading session.

On a percentage basis, the Dow showed a larger loss in the week ended Sept. 13, 1974, when it plummeted more than 30 points at a time when the average hovered in the mid-600's.

Pessimism over the success of President Carter's anti-inflation program, expected to be unveiled Tuesday evening, contributed to the woes of the stock market.

Schlesinger Discounts U.S. Winter Fuel Crisis

By Robert A. Rosenblatt

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22 — The United States has plenty of fuel for the winter, according to the secretary of energy, James Schlesinger.

There is a "substantial" supply of natural gas available, Mr. Schlesinger said Friday at a news conference. Coal production, crippled by a strike last winter, should be uninterrupted, he said. And companies are building their stockpiles of oil in anticipation of a price increase Jan. 1 by foreign producers, he noted.

The National Energy Act recently passed by Congress marks "a great historical watershed" in the U.S. effort to reduce dependence on foreign energy sources, he said.

The legislation, which President Carter is expected to sign next month, should save 2.5 million to 3 million barrels of imported oil daily by 1985, according to Department of Energy estimates.

president's power to lift controls from domestic oil prices, Mr. Schlesinger said. Mr. Carter could remove price controls, then ask Congress for an excess-profits tax to capture the additional earnings of the oil companies.

"We have not yet decided on pricing one way or another," Mr. Schlesinger said. But he said that the administration believes "there should be some taxation of profits related to oil production."

Tactics may vary, but the administration's goal is to raise domestic oil prices to world levels to inhibit consumption in this country. Domestic oil under price controls sells for approximately \$5.50 a barrel, compared with \$13.50 for imported oil.

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China to Import Japan Computer

TOKYO, Oct. 22 (AP) — The Coordinating Committee for Export to Communist Areas has approved the export of a large Japanese computer to China. Kyodo news service reported yesterday.

Kyodo, quoting sources at the International Trade and Industry Ministry, said that the \$3-million computer, made by Japan's Hitachi Ltd., will be used by Peking for oil and mineral exploration research.

It is the second Hitachi computer shipment to China. The committee approved a meteorological data processing computer in February, Kyodo said. The sources also were quoted as saying that Nippon Steel is seeking permission to export a computer for use at a steel plant.

Bank of Tokyo Holding SA (Société Anonyme Luxembourg)

U.S. \$35,000,000 Guaranteed Floating Rate Notes Due 1981

For the six months October 20th, 1978 to April 20th, 1979

In accordance with the provisions of the Note, interest is hereby given that the rate of interest has been fixed at 10 1/2 percent and that the interest payable on the relevant interest payment date, April 20th, 1979, against Coupon No. 5 will be U.S. \$53.72.

By: Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York, London Agent Bank

Weekly Bond Sales

(Continued from Page 8)

Bonds	Last Price	Bonds	Last Price
10/27/80	105 1/2	10/27/80	105 1/2
10/27/80	105 1/2	10/27/80	105 1/2
10/27/80	105 1/2	10/27/80	105 1/2
10/27/80	105 1/2	10/27/80	105 1/2
10/27/80	105 1/2	10/27/80	105 1/2
10/27/80	105 1/2	10/27/80	105 1/2
10/27/80	105 1/2	10/27/80	105 1/2
10/27/80	105 1/2	10/27/80	105 1/2
10/27/80	105 1/2	10/27/80	105 1/2

Consolidated Trading Of AMEX Listings

Week Ended October 20, 1978

Symbol	High	Low	Last	Change
AMT	40.00	39.00	39.00	-1.00
AMT	40.00	39.00	39.00	-1.00
AMT	40.00	39.00	39.00	-1.00
AMT	40.00	39.00	39.00	-1.00
AMT	40.00	39.00	39.00	-1.00
AMT	40.00	39.00	39.00	-1.00
AMT	40.00	39.00	39.00	-1.00
AMT	40.00	39.00	39.00	-1.00
AMT	40.00	39.00	39.00	-1.00
AMT	40.00	39.00	39.00	-1.00

NYSE Averages

Week Ended October 20, 1978

Index	High	Low	Last	Net
Ind. Ave.	64.99	64.03	64.03	-0.96
Comp. Ind.	50.30	49.70	50.30	+0.60
Transp.	40.00	39.00	39.00	-1.00
Chem.	50.30	49.70	50.30	+0.60
Auto	50.30	49.70	50.30	+0.60
Food	50.30	49.70	50.30	+0.60
Textile	50.30	49.70	50.30	+0.60
Metals	50.30	49.70	50.30	+0.60
Oil	50.30	49.70	50.30	+0.60
Gold	50.30	49.70	50.30	+0.60
Com. Ind.	50.30	49.70	50.30	+0.60

Foreign Bonds

Week Ended October 20, 1978

Bond	High	Low	Last	Net
10/27/80	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	0.00
10/27/80	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	0.00
10/27/80	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	0.00
10/27/80	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	0.00
10/27/80	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	0.00
10/27/80	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	0.00
10/27/80	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	0.00
10/27/80	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	0.00
10/27/80	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	0.00
10/27/80	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	0.00

Bank Stock Quotations

(Closing Prices of the week's trading)

Bank	Price	Bank	Price
Bank of America	25 1/2	Bank of America	25 1/2
Bank of America	25 1/2	Bank of America	25 1/2
Bank of America	25 1/2	Bank of America	25 1/2
Bank of America	25 1/2	Bank of America	25 1/2
Bank of America	25 1/2	Bank of America	25 1/2
Bank of America	25 1/2	Bank of America	25 1/2
Bank of America	25 1/2	Bank of America	25 1/2
Bank of America	25 1/2	Bank of America	25 1/2
Bank of America	25 1/2	Bank of America	25 1/2
Bank of America	25 1/2	Bank of America	25 1/2

Treasury Bills

Week Ended October 20, 1978

Bill	High	Low	Last	Net
10/27/80	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	0.00
10/27/80	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	0.00
10/27/80	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	0.00
10/27/80	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	0.00
10/27/80	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	0.00
10/27/80	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	0.00
10/27/80	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	0.00
10/27/80	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	0.00
10/27/80	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	0.00
10/27/80	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	0.00

INTERNATIONAL BONDS (a weekly list of non-dollar-denominated issues)

(Conversion prices)

Bond	Price	Bond	Price
10/27/80	105 1/2	10/27/80	105 1/2
10/27/80	105 1/2	10/27/80	105 1/2
10/27/80	105 1/2	10/27/80	105 1/2
10/27/80	105 1/2	10/27/80	105 1/2
10/27/80	105 1/2	10/27/80	105 1/2
10/27/80	105 1/2	10/27/80	105 1/2
10/27/80	105 1/2	10/27/80	105 1/2
10/27/80	105 1/2	10/27/80	105 1/2
10/27/80	105 1/2	10/27/80	105 1/2
10/27/80	105 1/2	10/27/80	105 1/2

Currency Rates

By reading across this table of the October 20, 1978's closing inter bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

Currency	Rate	Currency	Rate
10/27/80	105 1/2	10/27/80	105 1/2
10/27/80	105 1/2	10/27/80	105 1/2
10/27/80	105 1/2	10/27/80	105 1/2
10/27/80	105 1/2	10/27/80	105 1/2
10/27/80	105 1/2	10/27/80	105 1/2
10/27/80	105 1/2	10/27/80	105 1/2
10/27/80	105 1/2	10/27/80	105 1/2
10/27/80	105 1/2	10/27/80	105 1/2
10/27/80	105 1/2	10/27/80	105 1/2
10/27/80	105 1/2	10/27/80	105 1/2

FIRST NATIONAL CITY FUND

NOTICE TO ALL BEARERS OF SHARES

FNC Fund Management Company S.A. and the Custodian Bank, Citibank N.A. Geneva Branch have given due notice of cancellation of the collective Investment Agreement, thereby putting the Fund into liquidation according to Art. 28 of the Swiss Investment Fund Act.

From the date of this publication, shares of the Fund may no longer be issued or redeemed.

Upon realization of the Fund's assets a further announcement will be made.

Geneva, October 23rd, 1978.

The Management Company: FNC FUND MANAGEMENT CO. S.A.

The Custodian Bank: CITIBANK N.A., Geneva Branch.

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LIDO

NORMANDE 118 CHAMPS-ELYSEES

NOUVELLE SUPER-REVUE

"Allez Lido"

20 H DINER DANSTANT

12 d'heure, dîner suggestion

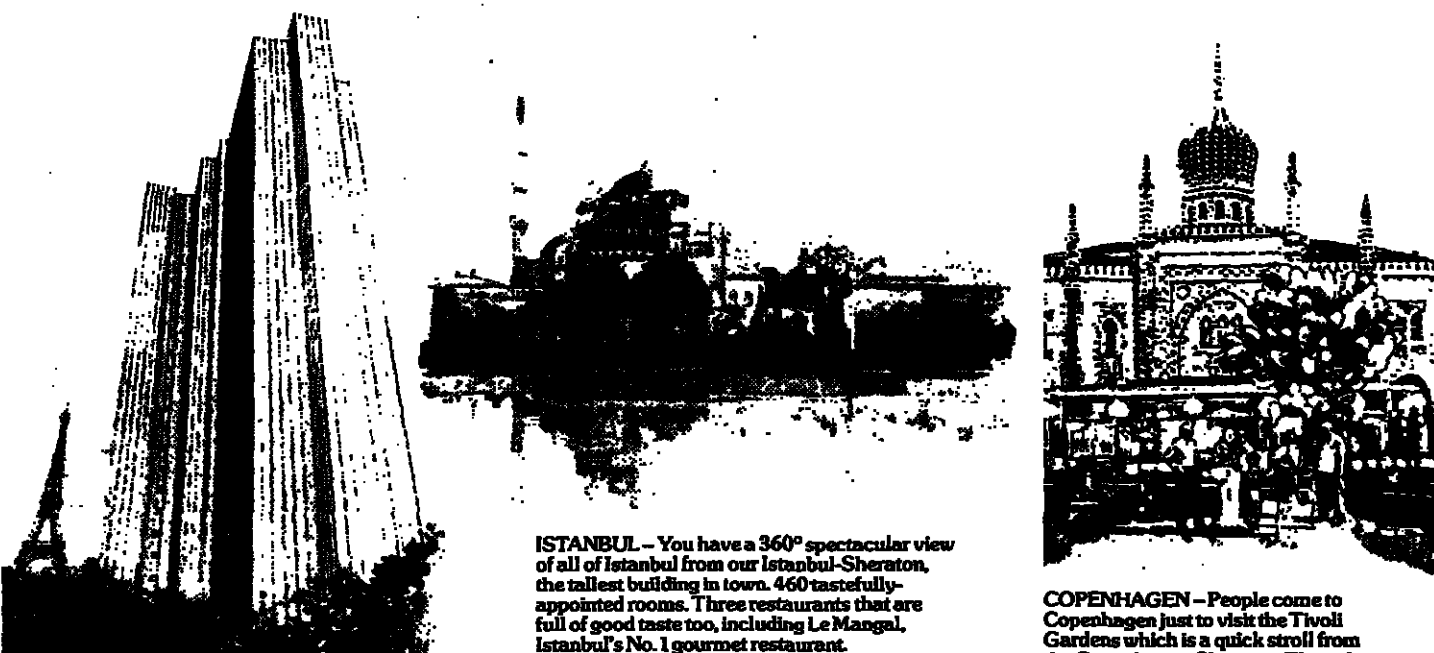
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22 H 30 CHAMP REVE

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TEHRAN — The Arya-Sheraton overlooks the city and the Alborz Range, close to the city and a short drive from the airport. It has an Olympic-size pool and full translation secretarial services for any guest who must work in this lap-of-luxury.

ZURICH — The Atlantis Sheraton nestles quietly at the foot of the Uetliberg just a few minutes from the city's centre. Some say the Swiss taught the world the art of innkeeping. Stay with us in Zurich and see and from your balcony see the city,

Danielson Paces 31-14 Victory

Low-Scoring Lions Upset Chargers With a Big Half

ONTIAC, Mich., Oct. 22 (UPI) — Gary Danielson passed for three touchdowns today as the Detroit Lions, rolling up 31 points in the first half — more than they had scored in an entire game in the previous season — coasted to a 31-14 victory over the San Diego Chargers.

Only one team in the NFL — Cincinnati with 69 — had scored more points than the Lions' 71 in the eighth week of the season.

Danielson completed 17 of 23 passes for 155 yards in the first half and threw three touchdowns passes of 26, 36 and 44 yards to rookie wide receiver Mike Mitchell and 18 yards to tight end Tom Clayton.

The previously inept Lions offense rolled up 326 yards in the first half and scored five of the first six touchdowns in the first half. San Diego was close only after a quarterback, Dan Fouts, who led the second half with a 55-yard touchdown pass to running back Earl Edwards, tying the score, 7-7.

But Benny Ricardo then kicked a 36-yard field goal and Lawrence Sanders scored his first touchdown on a 1-yard run to put the Lions back in front, 17-7.

San Diego is now 1-3 under new coach Don Coryell and 2-6 overall. Detroit has won just two of eight games in Coach Monte Clark's first season.

Danielson wound up with 22 completions in 32 attempts for 210 yards. His favorite targets were his aging backs — Bussey caught six passes for 61 yards and Horace Jones six for 55 yards.

Buccaneers 33, Bears 19
At Tampa, Fla., rookie quarterback Doug Williams passed for two touchdowns and scored his first as pro on a 1-yard plunge, leading Tampa Bay Buccaneers to a 33-19 victory over the slumping Chicago Bears.

Williams, the Buc's first-round pick out of Grambling, hit Brad Davis with a 28-yard

scoring pass in the second quarter and then put the game out of reach with a 40-yard touchdown pass to Morris Owens midway through the final period.

Williams climaxed a 72-yard drive in the third period when he went over the top for the score as the Bears evened their record at 4-4.

Ricky Bell added a 1-yard touchdown in the first period and Johnny Davis went three yards with just over a minute left to play after David Lewis intercepted a Bob Avellini pass and carried it to the 3-yard line.

The Bears, who dropped their fifth straight after opening the season with three victories, scored a second-period touchdown on a 34-yard pass from Avellini to James Scott. Roland Harper added a 21-yard run in the final period and Bob Thomas kicked a pair of field goals, a 21-yarder in the second period and one for 27 yards in the final period.

At East Rutherford, N.J., Joe Pisarcik threw a 43-yard scoring pass to Jimmy Robinson and set up his own three-yard touchdown run with a 46-yard flea-flicker pass to spark the New York Giants to a 17-6 upset over the Washington Redskins.

Before a record Giant Stadium crowd of 76,192, the Giants scored all their points in the first half in beating Washington for the fourth straight time. The victory raised New York's record to 5-3, matching its victory total of last year.

In losing their second straight game after six consecutive wins, the Redskins managed only a pair of second-quarter field goals by Mark Moseley. In their third straight sub-par effort, Washington was held to 253 total yards and quarterback Joe Theismann completed only 15 passes of 38 attempts and was intercepted three times.

Jets 23, Cardinals 10
At New York, Scott Diakier scored on runs of 2 and 11 yards and Pat Leahy kicked three field

goals to lead the New York Jets to a 23-10 victory over St. Louis, sending the winless Cardinals to their eighth straight loss.

Diakier, a second-year back from Purdue, put the Jets ahead temporarily in the second period with his first rushing touchdown in the league and added an insurance score on an 11-yard burst in the third period.

Bills 5, Bengals 0
At Orchard Park, N.Y., Tom Dempsey's 20-yard field goal and a fourth-quarter safety provided all the offense as the Buffalo Bills recorded a 5-0 shutout of the winless Cincinnati Bengals.

The loss was the eighth of the season for the Bengals, while the Bills won their third game in eight starts, matching their 1977 victory total.

Dempsey's field goal came at 2:15 of the second quarter after his 43-yard attempt sailed wide to the right in the opening quarter. On the next series, Cincinnati quarterback Ken Anderson left the game with an elbow injury and did not return to action.

The Bills scored the safety when Rusty Jackson's punt carried Dennis Law into his own end zone just 53 seconds into the final quarter. Law was tripped up by Buffalo's Lou Piccone and was tackled by Curtis Brown.

Chiefs 17, Browns 3
At Kansas City, Arnold Morgan, the sixth man in a six-member Kansas City running corps, came off the bench to rush for 74 yards and two touchdowns in lifting the Chiefs to a 17-3 upset victory over the Cleveland Browns.

Morgan's first touchdown came at 12:55 of the second quarter to snap a 3-3 tie and helped end Kansas City's losing streak at six games, one shy of the club record.

Morgan, in his second year out of the University of Hawaii, carried the ball just three times for 12 yards during the 1977 season and rushed only seven times for 27 yards this year before today's game. He came on midway through the second quarter and carried 18 yards.

Morgan added his second touchdown of the game on a 2-yard run to send Cleveland down to its fourth loss in the last five games. The Browns are now 4-4 on the year and Kansas City is 2-6.

Cowboys 14, Eagles 7
At Irving, Texas, with Tony Dorsett benched in the Dallas house, quarterback Roger Staubach went to Drew Pearson for a key touchdown late in the first half to lift the Cowboys to a 14-7 triumph over Philadelphia that vaulted them into a tie for the NFC East lead.

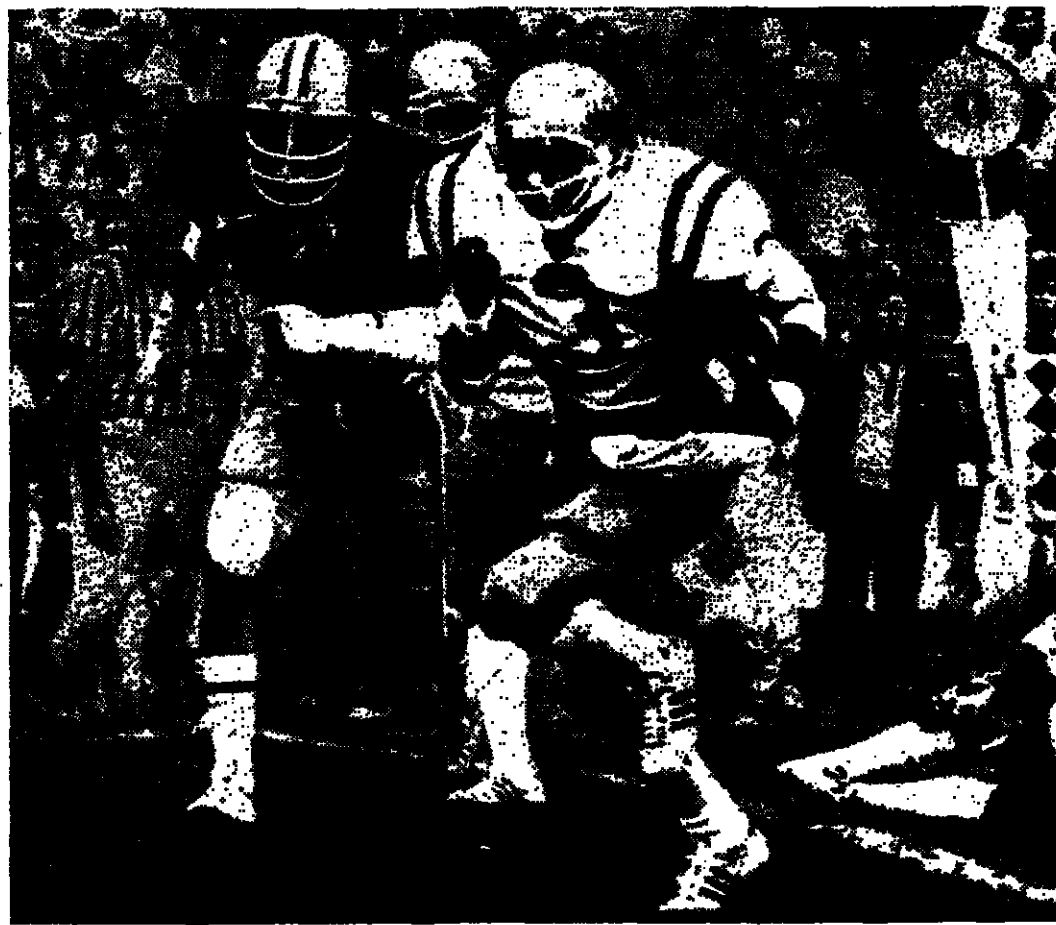
Dallas' defense, which has helped carry the Cowboys during an offensive slump, Philadelphia's Wilbert Montgomery — the NFL's leading rusher — to 57 yards in 18 carries.

The victory pushed the Cowboys' record to 6-2 and moved them into a share of the division lead with the Washington Redskins, who lost for the second straight Sunday.

Dorsett, who managed only 24 yards a week ago against the St. Louis Cardinals, was benched by Coach Tom Landry to start the game because he missed yesterday's practice. All efforts to find Dorsett failed and when he reported for the game today, he told Landry he had overslept.

Vikings 21, Packers 7
At Bloomington, Minn., Fran Tarkenton passed for three touchdowns and 262 yards to lead Minnesota to a crucial 21-7 victory over the Green Bay Packers that kept the Vikings in the NFC Central Division race.

The 38-year-old Tarkenton, who holds most of the NFL passing records, completed 26 of 43 passes for 262 yards and passed for two touchdowns in the second quarter. He added a scoring toss in the fourth period.



James Owens of UCLA breaks into the clear on a 34-yard touchdown run against California.

Bobby Wadkins Wins European Golf

WALTON HEATH, England, Oct. 22 (AP) — Bobby Wadkins, younger of the two golfing brothers, birdied the 73rd hole at Walton Heath today to win a three-way playoff in the inaugural European Open Golf Championship.

In fading light, Wadkins used a four-iron as his approach shot from 200 yards to get within three feet of the pin. He then rolled in the putt for a birdie 3.

Bernard Gallacher of Britain missed a five-foot putt and took a 4. Dr. Gil Morgan of the United States, the third man in the playoff, took a 5.

The three finished the 72-hole tournament tied with 283, 9-under-par.

Many in Contention
The tournament built up to a tight climax as at least 10 players jostled for the lead on the last round. Gallacher was a stroke ahead of everyone as he came in sight of home, but Wadkins stormed in with an eagle 3 at the 14th and birdies at the 16th and 17th.

Morgan joined the playoff by shooting birdies at the 16th and 18th. He would have won the title outright if he had sunk a birdie putt from five feet at the 17th, but it rolled past the cup.

Wadkins, 46th in the U.S. money winners' list this year, said he went into the last round after a total of about six hours' sleep all week.

"I guess it is the time difference after flying the Atlantic," he said.

"I never thought of winning until I shot that eagle at the 14th. Then I looked at the leader board and realized I had a chance, and I was determined to make some more birdies."

The eagle 3 at the 14th, which turned the match for Wadkins, came from a 30-foot putt after he had a long two-iron to the green.

Four-Way Tie
At 8-under-par 284, there was a four-way tie for fourth place among Mac McLendon of the United States, Greg Norman of Australia and Nick Faldo and Malcolm Gregor of Britain.

McLendon played the steadiest golf of the tournament, four rounds of 71, 2-under-par each day.

WHA Standings
New England 3, L. 1, W. 2, T. 0, GA 10
Cincinnati 3, L. 1, W. 2, T. 0, GA 10
Winnipeg 3, L. 1, W. 2, T. 0, GA 10
Edmonton 3, L. 1, W. 2, T. 0, GA 10
Quebec 3, L. 1, W. 2, T. 0, GA 10

Friday's Results
Edmonton 4, Cincinnati 3
Cincinnati 4, Edmonton 3
New England 7, Quebec 3

Saturday's Results
Cincinnati 4, Edmonton 3
New England 7, Quebec 3

More-Mature Comaneci Facing Strong Challenge

By John M. Florescu

STRASBOURG, France, Oct. 22 (AP) — The 19th world gymnastics championships open here tomorrow with Nadia Comaneci, the solemn, dark-eyed Romanian of Olympic renown, facing stiff competition from Russians, Americans and her own teammates.

At 16, she is a little older, plumper and, say the experts, a shade less agile than she was when she enchanted spectators at the 1976 Montreal Olympics and made history with the first perfect 10.

Comaneci will make her first appearance Tuesday on the side-horse, among gymnasts from 32 nations competing for 105 medals and 35 world titles.

The seven-day contest, the half-way point between Montreal and the 1980 games in Moscow, is expected to give a fair indication of who, if not Comaneci herself, may be the star of the next Olympic gymnastics tournament.

Comaneci, reputedly 9 pounds heavier than her sylphlike Olympic 86 pounds, is expected to be threatened by several performers, including 15-year-old Marcia Frederick,

an American who scored a 10 at this year's U.S. championships.

Also competing is Donna Turnbull, 15, who tied with Comaneci in the bars contest at a U.S.-Romania meet last year.

With vaulting specialist Rhonda Schwartz, 15, the U.S. women's squad may provide, in the words of one expert, "a few surprises."

Other top female performers include the Soviet Union's Maria Filatova, 17, Natalia Shaposhnikova, 17, and Elena Mukhina, 18.

Even in her own team, Comaneci faces such tough rivals as Emilia Eberli, 14, and Theodora Ungureanu, 18.

Both men and women gymnasts will be competing for medals in three categories: towards a team victory for the combined exercises, in individual performances for the combined exercises and in performances in each separate exercise.

The six disciplines for men are the floor exercises, the parallel bars, the high bar, long-horse vault, rings and pommel horse.

The women compete in four events: the side-horse, beam, uneven bars and the floor exercises.

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Texas Subdues Arkansas, 28-21

AUSTIN, Texas, Oct. 22 (UPI) — Lam Jones caught two touchdowns passes and Lawrence Sampleton a third yesterday to lead Texas to a 28-21 upset of previously unbeaten Arkansas in a battle of Southwest Conference college football leaders.

Quarterback Randy McEachern of Texas teamed up with Jones twice in key situations to overcome Arkansas leads.

Jones, a member of the U.S. sprint relay team at the 1976 Olympics, caught touchdown passes of 5 and 4 yards from McEachern, each time making over-the-shoulder grabs an instant before stepping out of the corner of the end zone.

Sampleton, a 6-foot-6-inch freshman playing on the offensive unit for the first time, caught four passes for 110 yards, including a 36-yard scoring pass in the second quarter when Texas erupted for 13 points in 36 seconds.

Arkansas scored easily on its first possession, driving 80 yards in eight plays with halfback Ben Cowie going the final eight yards for the score.

But Texas struck back in the second period, going 51 yards in 13 plays after a short Arkansas punt, then intercepting a Ron Calagani pass on the next series to set up McEachern's pass to Jones that gave Texas a 20-7 halftime lead.

Arkansas came back in the second half, shutting out Texas in the third period and taking a 21-20 lead with 4:06 left in the quarter after Calagani ran 1 yard for a touchdown and passed 28 yards to Bobby Duckworth for another.

Texas drove 60 yards for the winning touchdown with McEachern hitting Jones for the score with 6:15 remaining. A key play in the drive was a 32-yard pass to Sampleton on a third-and-7 situation from the Arkansas 43.

Arkansas made one final bid, recovering a Texas fumble at the Razorback 49. Calagani moved the team to the Texas 17 with just over two minutes to play, but a fourth-down pass was batted away in the end zone.

Penn State 45, Syracuse 15
At University Park, Pa., Chuck Fusina threw four touchdown passes, three in the first quarter, to break one Penn State record and tie another in leading the Nittany Lions to a 45-15 victory over Syracuse.

Fusina passed for 169 yards in Penn State's 21-point first quarter, including a score that gave him 39 touchdowns passing and running for his career, breaking the school's career record of 38 set by Lydell Mitchell.

The four scoring passes also tied a school record for touchdown passes, three in the first quarter, giving Fusina 15 records he either holds or shares.

Michigan 42, Wisconsin 0
At Madison, Wis., quarterback Rick Leach ran for two touchdowns and passed for another in guiding a powerful running attack that gave Michigan a 42-0 victory over Wisconsin.

Leach scored on runs of 1 yard and 6 yards and passed 65 yards to split end Ralph Clayton for another touchdown. Clayton also scored on a 27-yard run.

Michigan's other touchdowns came on a 17-yard run by tailback Harlan Huckleby and a 3-yard run by reserve quarterback B. J. Dickey.

Wisconsin advanced no further than its own 49-yard line in the first half and the Michigan 44-yard line in the second half.

Oklahoma 34, Iowa State 6
At Ames, Iowa, Billy Sims rushed for 231 yards and a touchdown on 20 carries to power unbeaten Oklahoma to a 34-6 victory over Iowa State.

Quarterback Thomas Lott added two touchdowns and guided the Sooners' wishbone offense to a 21-0 first-quarter lead. Oklahoma piled up 466 yards on the ground, including 316 in the first half.

Sims, the Big Eight's leading rusher, ran for 178 yards in the first half, including runs of 63 and 53 yards that set up second-quarter field goals by Uwe Von Schamann. Sims darted 20 yards for a touchdown in the third period. His 20 carries gave him an average of 11.5 yards a carry.

Iowa State's only touchdown came on a 46-yard pass from Walter Grant to Ray Hardee on the first play of the second quarter. Iowa State did not make a first down while Oklahoma was scoring its first three touchdowns and the Cyclones' Dexter Green, the No. 3 conference rusher, was held to 42 yards in 16 carries.

Notre Dame 38, Air Force 15
At Air Force Academy, Colo., quarterback Joe Montana passed for two touchdowns and ran for two others to lead Notre Dame to an easy 38-15 victory over Air Force.

Montana ran for second-quarter touchdowns of 1 and 4 yards and completed scoring passes of 56 yards to Kris Haines and 9 yards to Dennis Grisdinger. Vegas Ferguson scored on a 24-yard run set up by an interception and Charles Male kicked a 42-yard field goal for the Irish.

The Falcons, held to only 34 yards rushing, scored on a second-quarter 3-yard run by Mike Fortson and a 1-yard run by Steve Drewnowski with 35 seconds left in the game.

Montana completed 13 of 24 passes for 193 yards and rushed for 23 before he left in the third period. Notre Dame's two star rushers, Ferguson and Jerome Heavens,

amassed 198 yards; Heavens, Notre Dame's all-time leading rusher, ran for 101 yards and Ferguson 97.

Nebraska 52, Colorado 14
At Boulder, Colo., fullback Rick Berns rushed for 132 yards and two touchdowns to help Nebraska score a 52-14 victory over Colorado.

Nebraska dominated the game with 641 yards in total offense, including 472 rushing, while the Buffaloes had only 185 total yards.

Berns, who scored on runs of 5 and 10 yards, was helped in the Cornhuskers' rout of the Buffaloes by kicker Billy Todd, who had field goals of 27, 24 and 45 yards.

UCLA 45, California 0
At Berkeley, Calif., cornerback Brian Baggott returned a pair of intercepted passes 61 and 62 yards for touchdowns to help UCLA rout error-prone California, 45-0.

The Bruins set a conference record with 10 pass interceptions as California suffered its worst defeat since a 66-0 rout by Alabama in 1973. California also contributed a pair of fumbles and never seriously threatened to score.

Five of UCLA's touchdowns resulted from Cal mistakes.

USC 38, Oregon State 7
At Los Angeles, Paul McDonald passed for two touchdowns and Charles White ran for two to lead Southern California to a 38-7 triumph over Oregon State.

Steve Smith, the Oregon State quarterback, was continually swarmed under by the Trojans while attempting to pass. He was sacked nine times for a loss of 47 yards but completed 7 of 16 passes for 110 yards.

Georgia Tech 24, Auburn 10
At Auburn, Ala., flanker Drew Hill returned the second-half kickoff 97 yards for a touchdown and caught a 32-yard scoring pass from freshman Mike Kelley to lead Georgia Tech to a 24-10 upset over error-plagued Auburn.

With its powerful potent running game thwarted, Georgia Tech turned to a passing attack for two first-half touchdowns and then got its running game in gear in the second half.

Missouri 56, Kansas State 14
At Manhattan, Kan., quarterback Phil Bradley rushed for one touchdown and passed to tight end Kellen Winslow for two more scores to lead Missouri to a 56-14 rout of Kansas State.

Bradley rushed for 62 yards and completed 10 of 19 passes for 148 yards.

College Scores

EAST
Auburn 20, Tennessee 17
Brown 21, Cornell 12
Georgia Tech 24, Auburn 10
Harvard 24, Dartmouth 19
Lafayette 28, Pennsylvania 19
Ohio State 20, Michigan 17
Massachusetts 19, Rhode Island 17
North Carolina 21, Wake Forest 17
New Hampshire 16, Amherst 17
Penn State 45, Syracuse 15
Pittsburgh 7, Florida 21
Princeton 12, Colgate 12
Rutgers 24, Virginia 17
St. Lawrence 41, Hamilton 21
Temple 28, Wake Forest 27
UCLA 45, California 0
Vanderbilt 17, Tennessee 17
Vanderbilt 17, Tennessee 17

SOUTH
Alabama 30, Tennessee 17
Clemson 28, Duke 17
LSU 21, Kentucky 17
Miami (Fla.) 17, Wake Forest 17
North Carolina 21, Wake Forest 17
Florida 21, Wake Forest 17
Georgia Tech 24, Auburn 10
Louisiana State 17, Mississippi 17
Tennessee 17, Tennessee 17
TCU 12, Tulane 17
Virginia Tech 17, Virginia Tech 17

MIDWEST
Michigan 42, Wisconsin 0
Illinois 21, Indiana 17
Iowa 34, Iowa State 6
Minnesota 28, Northwestern 14
Nebraska 52, Colorado 14
Oklahoma 34, Iowa State 6
Purdue 12, Illinois 12
Tulsa 27, Cincinnati 26

WEST
Brighton Youngs 44, Tennessee 17
Northwestern 28, Colorado 14
New Mexico 28, New Mexico 17
Notre Dame 38, Air Force 15
Stanford 45, Washington 27
UCLA 45, California 0
USC 38, Oregon 17
Washington 28, Oregon 14
Wyoming 24, Utah 21

NHL Standings

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE
Patrick Division
W L T Pts. GF GA
Boston 3 2 2 8 28 17
NY Islanders 3 1 1 7 25 19
NY Rangers 2 2 1 5 11 10
Philadelphia 2 2 1 5 11 10

W L T Pts. GF GA
Chicago 2 2 2 4 17 11
Columbus 2 2 1 5 26 29
St. Louis 2 1 1 5 22 23
Colorado 1 4 1 3 16 20

W L T Pts. GF GA
Boston 3 2 2 8 28 17
NY Islanders 3 1 1 7 25 19
NY Rangers 2 2 1 5 11 10
Philadelphia 2 2 1 5 11 10

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NY Rangers 2 2 1 5 11 10
Philadelphia 2 2 1 5 11 10

CFL Standings

WESTERN CONFERENCE
W L T Pts. GF GA
San Diego 10 4 1 33 224
Seattle 7 7 1 30 287
San Francisco 4 8 1 19 218
Oakland 4 10 0 20 235

EASTERN CONFERENCE
W L T Pts. GF GA
Houston 10 2 2 31 232
Indianapolis 8 5 0 28 294
Baltimore 6 4 3 26 272
New York Jets 5 7 2 25 282
Pittsburgh 3 10 1 27 428

